INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.
I 3

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I 4

VOL. XVIII NO. 106– BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 5, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

# CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL.

## Official Ukase In N. W. Frontier Province.

## GANDHIJI'S ARREST IMMINENT?

## Labour Cabinet Bows Down To Indian Govt.

## "REGRETFULLY ACCEDES" TO VICEROY'S DEMAND.

Congress and affiliated bodies as also Nav Jawan Sabha organisations have been declared illegal bodies by the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. Province.

A Free Press Beam message says that Gandhiji's arrest is imminent. According to the "Daily Telegrah," London, "The Cabinet regretfully accedes to the Viceroy's request for their concurrence in the imminent action proposed to be taken against Mahatma Gandhi."

Arrests of Satyagrahi leaders continue. Mr. Shankerrao Deo, the Maharashtra leader, was arrested on Sunday at Ghatkoper, summarily tried and sentenced to one year's R. I. Other prominent arrests include Mr. N. V. Gadgil President of the Poona Youth League, Mr. Diwan, Secretary, Youth League, Broach and Mr. Dinker Pandya of Youth League Broach and Mr. Hisamuddin of Amritsar.

### GANDHIJI'S ARREST IMMINENT

LONDON, May 4.

Reports are once again current that Government action against Mahatma Gandhi is imminent. It is reported that the Indian situation was considered by the Cabinet at a meeting held on Tuesday and very important decisions were taken. The question of arresting Mahatma Gandhi seems to have been discussed at great length and if press reports are to be believed the Cabinet was by no means anxious to precipitate matters by arresting Gandhiji.

It is evident the demand has come from below. The Government of India, which has been postponing consideration of the question so long now definitely had made up their mind and had asked the concurrence of the British Cabinet in the proposed step.

The repurcussions of arresting Gandhiji were debated in detail and as announced by the "Daily Telegraph" on Thursday "the Cabinet decided regretfully to accede to the Viceroy's request for their concurrence in the imminent action proposed to be taken against Mahatma Gandhi." The "Daily Chronicle" of the same date has an almost identical paragraph and both papers displayed the news prominently.

These statements have caused great stir in Whitehall. Since the reports are alleged to give definite Cabinet decision on questions discaused, it is feared there must be some leakage through official sources and attempts have been made to trace how the papers came to be supplied with the news.

The "Daily Herald" this morning says "Scotland Yard is making enquiries into the origin of certain statements which had appeared in some London newspapers with reference to Government and Gandhiji."—"Free Press."

### WHEN MAHATMA WILL LEAD BOMBAY.

—:o:—

#### The Three Conditions.

Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the following letter to the Bombay Satyagraha Committee:—

"Friends from Bombay have been to me asking me to lead a raiding party from there instead of from Karadi, assuming of course that a raid is to be decided upon. I should be proud and consider it a privelege to lead if provided that certain preliminary conditions are fulfilled. I observe that there is a great deal of misunderstanding about this contemplated raid. It has arisen because of the use of the word "raid". Now all my speeches in Gujerat are invariably delivered in Gujerati. The word "raid" therefore is not the one I had used. I admit, however, that it is a legitimate translation of the original. But my audience knew the original word "dhad" used to rhyme with "dhar" in "Dharasana", was used playfully. Fortunately or unfortunately even for a non-violent war military expressions have got to be used. But even as nobody is deceived by the use of such military expressions, no one need be perturbed over the use of the word "raid" when it is to be civil, non-violent or Satyagrahi. The use of that potent adjective alters the whole colour of the transaction. But however innocent the raid if it ever comes into being may be, it will be fraught with consequences perhaps far more serious than those flowing from a violent raid. Those therefore, who would join the contemplated raid have to satisfy some test, and since the battle is meant not merely for the removal of the salt tax but for establishing "Purna Swaraj" the conditions have to be in keeping with the objective. They are three:—1. Observance of complete discipline. 2. Complete abstention from drink under a permanent pledge. 3. Wearing of hand-spun Khaddar also under a permanent pledge and actual spinning on the Takli for one hour per day except when spinning is made impossible through want of time or capacity. If Bombay produces hundred thousand such men I should lead them without slightest hesitation. I know that the citizens of Bombay will not laugh at my conditions nor will they consider them impossible of fulfilment. The only difficulty they might feel will be about the Takli. Surely if hundred thousand men in Bombay have the will Takli spinning is child's play. Sustained work from day to day may be a task for easy going citizens of Bombay but Freedom's battle has never been won by is easy going people. No one need be irritated against me for maintaining these conditions because they are not in any sense obligatory; they are meant to be a consideration in a voluntary contract. It is open to the citizens of Bombay to reject my terms and do as they please. Rejection then of terms will not make them less Congressmen than they are to-day.

### MR. DIWAN SENTENCED

—:o:—

#### Broach Observes Hartal.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 3.

Mr. Thakorlal G. Diwan, the energetic Secretary of the Youth League and the youngest municipal councillor who was arrested yesterday, was sentenced to two months and a half simple imprisonment by Mr. Sakerlal the Mamlatdar of Vagra. Police brought him here at about 5.30

(Continued on page 5.)

### SHANKERRAO DEO JAILED.

—:o:—

#### Gets One Year Rigorous Imprisonment.

HIS MESSAGE TO MAHARASHTRA

Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, the Satyagrahi leader of Maharashtra, was arrested on Sunday morning at Ghatkoper as he was returning from Mulund. He was taken to the lock-up and was told that his trial would take place the next day. But later in the day he was taken to Kurla where Mr. Chauhal, the City Magistrate was called to try his csae. Mr. Deo was charged under Section 117 I. P. C. and 47 of the Salt Act. Mr. Deo refused to take any part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate convicted him under both the charges and sentenced to a one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or 3 months more. Mr. Deo in his message to Maharashtra hoped that it would continue the struggle under Mahatma Gandhi's guidance till success is attained.

#### Kamaladevi At Arnala.

ARNALA, May. 4.

Mrs. Kamalladevi Chattopadhyaya spoke at huge meeting at the Arnala Satyagraha camp yesterday night. She asked the audience to stick to their resolve and continue their operation in salt making.

To-day morning there was a huge procession led by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya consisting mostly of ladies who fetched sea water and manufactured salt. Police did not interfere.—Free Press.

### WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

—:o:—

#### Gandhiji Suggests Jalalpur.

JALALPUR, May 4.

Gandhiji has wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru about holding of the Working Commitee meeting. "I suggest 10th or 13th, 12th being Monday and a day of silence to me. Earlier the better and I suggest Jalalpur as the venue."—Free Press.

#### SALT SATYAGRAHA PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 4.

Ganapathi and Venkatraman, two Satyagraha volunteers, who were arrested last evening while addressing a meeting in Loane Square and were charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate under Section 157 I. P. C. (Unlawful assembly) were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Ganapathy has been refusing to take food since his arrest. When persuaded by the Magistrate he said he was under vow to use only contraband salt.—A. P.

### KIRKEE ARSENAL EXPLOSION

—:o:—

#### 6 Persons Injured.

REMOVED TO POONA HOSPITAL.

POONA, May 4.

A serious explosion occurred this morning at Kirkee resulting in injuries to six Indians, two of whom were seriously injured.

A group of Indians were walking to the station past the Artillery Veterinary Hospital when sudden explosion occurred in their midst causing injuries to all of them. It appears that a large detonator stolen from the Kirkee Ammunition Factory or the Arsenal was being carried by one of the men who accidentally dropped it causing the explosion.

It is understood that some of the men are employees of the ammunition factory. All the injured persons have been removed to the Sassoon Hospital where they have been detained.—A. P.

### CARTERS' PRESIDENT JAILED AGAIN.

Mr. Bankim Mukherjee, President of the Carters' Union, who is already undergoing a sentence of one year in connection with the Carters' Satyagraha riot, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day on a charge under Section 124-A I.C.C. for speeches delivered at Shardhanand Park on March 14 and 21 and was sentenced to two years' R. I. which will run after the expiry of the previous sentence he is already undergoing.—Free Press.

### N. W. F. PROVINCE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S UKASE.

—:o:—

#### Congress And Nau Jawan Organisations Declared Illegal.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT A PROCLAIMED AREA.

PESHAWAR, May 4.

The Chief Commissioner issued the following notification on 3rd May:—"Whereas the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is of opinion that associations known as N. W. F. Province Provincial Congress Committee, Peshawar City Congress Committee and subordinate or allied bodies and Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha respectively in Peshawar District are interfering or have for their objects interference with maintenance of law and order and that they constitute a danger to public peace, now therefore the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 15 Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 as amended by Devolution Act 1920 is pleased hereby to declare the said associations to be unlawful within the meaning of Section 16 of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

PROCLAIMED AREA.

The second notification runs: Under Section 2 Sub-Section 1 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1911 the Chief Commissioner North-West Frontier Province with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council declares Peshawar District proclaimed area for purposes vide Act for a period of six months.—A. P.

### "PROHIBITION EVEN BEFORE SWARAJ"

#### Mahatma's Strong Plea At Surat.

RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMUNAL LEADERS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 4.

Deccani and Saraswat ladies from Bombay crowded Navasari platform to see Gandhiji off to Surat. Noticing some of them in fashionable Foreign clothes he remarked they could only demonstrate love for the country by wearing khadi and not merely by having his darshan. Arriving at Surat Gandhiji addressed a meeting of heads of caste Panchayats of the city who have combined to make prohibition a success. It was stated at the meeting that every caste Panchayat has passed resolutions imposing a fine on drunkards and even declaring social boycott of persons who persisted in visiting liquor shops. Many communal Panchayats were represented at the meeting. Gandhiji said he had come to Surat with hopes that they will completely fulfil the pledge they had given him on his last visit. If the caste Panchayats were determined to stop the evil of drinking they will have gone a long way towards Prohibition. He emphasised that they should stop this evil by persuasive methods. Picketing being entrusted only to women. He said it was the duty of Government to prohibit liquors by law. Under Swaraj Government they would have no liquor shops in the country. His appeal to them was that they should bring about Prohibition even before Swaraj was won. He asked them to take a pledge to work ceaselessly for Prohibition and repeated that great responsibility lay on shoulders of communal leaders who should set example to followers. He hinted at this because he had received complaints that many visited liquor houses by the backdoor (laughter). Referring to attempts made at some places to assault women picketers Gandhiji said these were ugly phases of the struggle which should be bravely faced. Such acts were contemptible but they were out to court sufferings and even death in the cause of the country.

### CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF N. W. F. PROVINCE.

—:o:—

#### Departure Due To "Sudden Illness."

SIMLA, May 3.

It is officially announced that the Government of India have heard with much regret that owing to sudden illness Sir Norman Bolton has been compelled under medical advice to proceed at once to England and that he is not likely to be able to return to India. Sir Norman Bolton has had a long and distinguished career on the North-west Frontier having served in several posts of responsibility and for the last seven years as Chief Commissioner. He will be succeeded by Mr. S. E. Pears, I.C.S., now Resident in Mysore, pending whose arrival the duties of the Chief Commissioner will be carried on by Mr. C. Latimer, Revenue Commissioner, Northwest Frontier Province.—A. P.

#### SITUATION AT PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, May 4.

In view of many rumours and unfounded statements about situation in Peshawar it is necessary to point out that there has been no disturbance of any kind here after 23rd and till to-day.—A. P.

## BOMBAY OBSERVES PESHAWAR DAY.

### Half-a-Mile Long Procession Marches Through Streets In Honour Of Martyrs.

*MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU ON THE LESSONS OF THE TRAGEDY.*

Citizens of Bombay paid a tribute to the victims of the shooting at Peshawar by observing Sunday as the Peshawar Sufferers' Day.

A huge procession about half of a mile in length started from the Congress House at 5 p.m. Dr. Choksey, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dr. M. H. Gaur, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshotam Trikamdas, R. S. Padbidri and Mr. Hamid Ahmed accompanied the procession on foot.

BARE-HEADED PROCESSION.

Starting from the Congress House the procession passed through Lamington Road and Grant Road. When it reached near Chota Kabrastan the processionists were asked to take off their caps and from there up to Borl Bunder everybody marched bare-headed.

Hundreds of Muslims joined the procession when it passed through Bhendi Bazar, Pydhonie and Abdul Rehman Street, which are parts predominantly populated by Muslims. Reaching Crawford Market the procession wended its way to Lohar Street and through Kalbadevi and Cruickshank Road reached Bori Bunder at about 6-30 p.m. A police party armed with lathis accompanied the procession as far as Pydhonie Police Station.

Large crowds numbering several thousands had gathered in the Esplanade Maidan long before the appointed time of the meeting and when the procession reached there, there was a record gathering of about 50,000 people which included more than a large preponderance of ladies. Two platforms were raised from which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pundit Sunderlalji, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dr. Choksey, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. M. H. Gaur and Maulvi Mohamad Ali addressed the audience.

TEARS NOT CHEERS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, delivered her speech first in English and then in Hindustani. At the outset she reminded the audience that they had gathered there in their thousands to commemorate the martyrdom of the many peaceful, brave and non-resisting Satyagrahis who, she alleged, were massacred at Peshawar and the occasion called for tears rather than for cheers. She used the word "massacre" advisedly because in view of the signed statement of a responsible man like Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, the President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, it would be a misnomer to call the incidents as mere riots. It was alleged in the statement and she believed it to be authentic that there was continuous firing for several hours and as a result a large number of persons,—old and young,—were killed. She did not say that every word of the statement was correct because she was not an eye-witness. Even Maulana Abdul Qadir would not say that because he also had not the opportunity to go to Peshawar. But as the Press Ordinance was in action and they were receiving news in homeopathetic doses and a very niggardly way there was no other means for them to know what the actual facts were. She declared: "Here is this signed statement of Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri for the world to know, for the Government to disprove and for us to believe."

A LESSON FOR THE COUNTRY.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that the Peshawar incidents had a lesson for the country. It has been found out that not a single man out of these who were killed at Peshawar had received a bullet wound in the back. It shows that the brave Pathans faced the bullets and preferred death rather than running away from the field. But they did not run away. This showed their strict adherence to the creed of non-violence.

Referring to the implications of the tragedy Mrs. Naidu observed that it would no longer possible for anybody to say that the present was the fight of the Hindus only. Those who laid their lives at Peshawar were not Hindus but Muslims.

NO HINDU RAJ.

Referring to the fear of Hindu Raj being established in the country as a result of the present movement she asked who would be the foolish Hindu so drunk with self-conceit as to imagine even in his dream that he was going to rule over the minorities though he happened to be but only a unit of the whole nation. She declared that even if a single Muslim or Christian or Parsi did not join the struggle for independence and if Swaraj were achieved solely by the efforts of the Hindus every Indian would have an equal right in it.

A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

Concluding Mrs. Naidu said that the lesson of the Peshawar incidents was that the present movement was not like a cinema show staged on the Chaupatty Sands. It was a life and death struggle.

(Continued on Page 5.)

### LAHORE LEADERS' HOUSES SEARCHED

—:o:—

#### 'For Abetting Meeting Or Seducing Soldiers."

LAHORE, May 4.

The Police raided last night the house and dispensary of Dr. Khanchand Dev, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee who was arrested the day before for sedition. They also raided Braudlaugh Hall, the shop and private residence of Messrs. Maira Brothers, Agents for Ford Motors.

It is alleged the police took possession of Dr. Khanchand Dev's house at 1 A. M. and took possession several books and private letters.

In Bradlaugh Hall also the police came at 2 A.M. and locked the room of the Provincial Congress Committee and searched the place in the morning and took possession of some papers etc.

Nothing was seized from the shop of Maira Bros. On a search of their residence at Nisbet Road the police took two copies of Pandit Jawaharlal's Presidential address and one pamphlet urging the people to discard foreign cloth.

The residence of Mr. Gobordhan Das, an old time Congressman was also searched but nothing was found. Several other searches are also reported.

Searches in the last two places were conducted under section 131 I.P.C., abetting mutiny or attempting to seduce soldiers of the army.—Free Press.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN.

| | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1930. | | |
| 10 „ | Rajputana* | 16,568 |
| 17 „ | Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,518 |
| 24 „ | Mooltan x | 20,847 |
| 31 „ | Macedonia | 11,120 |
| 7 June | Mantua* | 10,946 |
| 14 „ | Comorin | 16,132 |
| 21 „ | Maloja x | 20,827 |
| 28 „ | Razmak | 10,857 |
| 5 July | Ranpura* | 16,601 |
| 12 „ | Malwa | 11,000 |
| 19 „ | Naldera x | 16,088 |
| 26 „ | Rawalpindi | 16,619 |
| 2 Aug. | Morea* | 10,946 |
| 9 „ | Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,513 |
| 16 „ | Narkunda x | 16,572 |
| 23 „ | Macedonia | 11,120 |
| 30 „ | Rajputana* | 16,568 |
| 6 Sept. | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 13 „ | Mooltan x | 20,847 |
| 20 „ | Ranchi | 16,650 |
| 27 „ | Mantua* | 10,946 |
| 4 Oct. | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 11 „ | Comorin x | 16,132 |
| 18 „ | Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,518 |
| 25 „ | Razmak @ | 10,857 |
| 1 Nov. | Rajputana | 16,568 |
| 8 „ | Naldera x | 16,088 |
| 29 „ | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 15 „ | Morea* | 10,954 |
| 22 „ | Razmak | 16,572 |
| 6 Dec. | Narkunda* | 10,602 |
| 13 „ | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi x | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Kaisar-I-Hind | 11,518 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 9th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea .. | £108 | £76 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions .. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .. | £100 | £73 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | |
| 8th Aug. | DOMALA | 8,422 |
| 4th Nov. | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| 16th Dec. | DOMALA | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A £64 | £112 |
| | B £50 | £108 |
| | C £35 | £ 98 |

## SHIPPING

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date about 1930. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th May | Ranpura | Colombo, Straits. China & Japan. |
| 23rd „ | Naldera | Colombo & Australia. |
| 28th „ | Mirzapore | Straits China & Japan |
| 6th June | Morea | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 20th „ | Narkunda | Colombo & Australia. |
| 4th July | Rajputana | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 18th „ | Mooltan | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 1st Aug. | Mantua | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 15th „ | Comorin | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 29th „ | Malwa | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 12th Sep. | Naldera | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 26th „ | Morea | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 10th Oct. | Narkunda | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 24th „ | Rawalpindi | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 7th Nov. | Mooltan | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 21st „ | Ranchi | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 5th Dec. | Maloja | Colombo & Australia. |
| 19th „ | Malwa | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle | £74 |
| Adelaide | £76 |
| Melbourne | £78 |
| Sydney | £80 |
| Brisbane | £82 |
| Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney | £100 |

Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

| 1930. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th May | Vita | P'bunder, Port Okha, Cutchmandvi & Karachi. |
| 7th May | Bandra | Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 7th May | Khandalla | East & South Africa via Porebunder. |
| 9th May | Varsova | Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah. & Busrah. |
| 10th May | Chakla | P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi. |
| 9th „ | Ellora | Mombasa & Zanzibar. |

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August, 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs./Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B. L. Thosar,** ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-137, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

## SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| *KurohimeMaru | 4697 | 20 Apr. | 5 May. |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 1 May | 14 May |
| Hakusan Maru. | 10500 | .... | @14 May |
| Nag no Maru.. | 3824 | 3 May | 18 May |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @28 May |
| Rangoon Maru. | 5029 | 17 May | 29 May |
| YamagataMaru. | 3807 | 20 May | 30 May |
| Haruna Maru.. | 10500 | .... | @11June |
| Tamba Maru.. | 5845 | 30 May | 13 June |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @25June |
| *Calcutta Maru | 5839 | 15 June | 27 June |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @ 9 July |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseille |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kashima Maru. | 10000 | 15 May | 2 June |
| Hakone Maru.. | 10500 | 28 May | 15 June |
| Suwa Maru .. | 11000 | 26 June | 14 July |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons | From Hong-kong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 11 May | 18 May |
| Chichibu Maru | 22000 | 29 May | 4 June |
| Tenyo Maru .. | 22000 | 12 June | 18 June |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

### The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

**Western India** LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

| Bonus per 1000 p. a W. Life | End |
|---|---|
| Rs. 22-1/2 | Rs. 18 |

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

**PAY NOTHING**
Only drop a card to get a copy of
**Kam Shastra**
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.
**ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,**
Jamnagar. (Kathiawar)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Twenty Words

and

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant.

WANTED—HINDU or PARSI (1) B.Sc. or Graduate (Physics & Chemistry) Second Language French (2) Language Graduate (Optional French) for local school. Apply Box No. 2516, C/o. Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2404

WANTED B. A. B. T.s. of B. A., S. T. C.'s for the Babu Pannalal Jain High School. Only trained and experienced men need apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Tramba Kanta. Pydhonie, Bombay, 3.
A R2396

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in one month. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opposite Petit Library.
A R2395

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desirous to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps: apply to IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R2385

### Books & Stamps.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 832

### Educational

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught Free by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
R 2351

### Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion .. | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

### Public Notices.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—

(1) ENGLISH.

(1) One Reader, who must be an Englishman, on a special scale of Rs. 600—50—800;

(2) One Reader on the scale of Rs. 400—25—600;

(3) One Lecturer on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Readers must possess an Honours Degree in English Literature of a British University. The Lecturer must possess an M.A. (First or Second Class) Degree in English. Preference wil be given to candidates with teaching experience.

(2) MATHEMATICS.

(4) and (5) Two Lecturers on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.A. or M.Sc. (First or Second Class) Degree in Mathematics. Importance will be attached to capacity for research; and if candidates have published research papers, they should submit copies of same with their applications.

(3) HISTORY.

(6), (7) and (8) Three Lecturers on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.A. (First or Second Class) Degree in History (or Political Science); and preference will be given to those with teaching experience. One Lecturer is required with spcial qualifications in English (and European) History; one in Islamic (and Medieval Indian) History; and one in Political Science (and British Indian Administration).

(4) GEOGRAPHY.

(9) One Reader on the scale of Rs. 400—25—600.

Candidates must possess Science qualifications and a Diploma or Degree in Geography of a British University.

(5) PERSIAN.

(10) One Lecturer on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.A. (First or Second Class) Degree in Persian and teaching experience.

(6) PHILOSOPHY.

(11) and (12) Two Lecturers on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.A. (First or Second Class) Degree in Philosophy and teaching experience. One Lecturer is required with special qualifications in Psychology and one with special knowledge of Muslim Philosophy.

(7) PHYSICS.

(13) One temporary Lecturer in Physics for the Muslim University Intermediate College on Rs. 150 per mensem. Candidates must possess an M.Sc. (First or Second Class) Degree in Physics and some teaching experience.

(8) EDUCATION.

(14) One Lecturer in Science on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.Sc. (First or Second Class) Degree of an Indian or Foreign University, with a diploma or degree in Education. Preference will be given to candidates with teaching experience.

Appointments will be made subject to the provisions of the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations, and the incumbents will be entitled to the benefits of the University Provident Fund on confirmation.

Applications stating age, qualifications, teaching experience and original publications, if any, must reach the undersigned not later than the 10th of May, 1930, in the case of Lecturers, and not later than the 15th of May, 1930, in the case of Readers. Applications are to be superscribed as "application for Readership in English" or "application for lectureship in History", etc., as the case may be. Copies of testimonials are also to be attached.

F. AHMAD, M.A., B.E.S.,
Registrar.
Aligarh, the 24th April, 1930.
631

### Wanted.

WANTED—A TRAINED GRADUATE if possible with teaching experience who would start a Teachers' Training Class for Lower Primary Mistresses and inspect District Girls' Schools. Salary Rs. 250—10—300 with P. F. benefits after confirmation and T.A. according to the State Rules. Appointment in the first instance would be on probation.

All applications to reach the undersigned by May, 30th.

A. P. COX, M.A.,
Director of Education.
Raj Marwar, Jodhpur.
649

### Public Notices.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

**NOTICE.**

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Public that copies of the Water Charges Rules as sanctioned by the Standing Committee for the year 1930-31 are now available for sale in the office of the Hydraulic Engineer at As 2/- per copy.

A. P. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 1-5-30.
669

### Tender.

**NOTICE**

TENDERS are requested by Poona City Municipality for one lac gallons water tanks either of steel or of R. Cement with 15' high staging either of R. Cement or Steel. The tender forms with plan and specification will be available in Municipal Engineer's office on payment of Rs. 2. An earnest money of Rs. 400 will have to be paid with the tender under separate cover or by money order. The last date of receiving tenders will be 12-5-30 upto 5 P.M. The tender forms will be sold from 5-5-30 to 10-5-30 both days inclusive.

Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Vishrambag Wada.
Poona City, 2-5-1930.
670

### Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS THE PURANDARE PRINTING PRESS AT MUGBHAT CROSS LANE, THAKURDWAR ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Solomon & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Narayen Moreshwer Padhye and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Khanderao Vinayak Purandare and pursuant to the power of sale granted in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th February, 1927, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of May, 1930, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the press premises of The Purandare Printing Press all Printing machines and other machinery, plant, types, furniture and all other things appertaining to the said Press.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned. The machines and other articles will be open for inspection two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jagannath L. Parelkar (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY,) the 5th May 1930 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Law Books by different Authors, such as, Law of Evidence, Examination of Witnesses, Tact in Court, the Art of Cross Examination, Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Criminal Pleadings, Evidence and Practice, Law of Evidence in British India, 1 to 31 Volumes of the laws of England laws of England Supplement 1927, 1 to 3 and 6 to 41 Volumes of the English and Empire Digest, Desk Index of the English and Empire Digest, 2 Supplements No. 2 and 3 of the English and Empire Digest, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

### Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION), SITUATE AT FERGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the valuable property known as The Presidency Mills consisting of land with buildings thereon and the machinery therein, on the Mill premises situated at Fergusson Road, by order of and under instructions from the Court Liquidator as the Official Liquidator of The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation).

All those several pieces or parcels of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and other structures standing thereon, situate, at Fergusson Road, Parel, and known as the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., containing by admeasurement 47,945 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's New Nos. a|11929, etc., New Survey Nos. 4|2854, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 249, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward G Nos. 2022 to 2029, etc., Street Nos. 1018 to 1026, etc., and bounded on the North by the Lord Reay Mills, on the South by Fergusson Road, on the East by the Tulsi Main pipe Road and on the West by public passage.

For particulars of the machinery and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD (GIRGAUM) OPP. ALBLESS BAUG.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Balaji Rane and Khanderao Moreshwar Desai, the original second and third Defendants in Suit No. 48 of 1924 o.s. (Gajanan Raghunath Agaskar and others vs. Shamrao Balaji Rane and others), and the Surviving Trustees under the Trust Deed executed by the late Rao Bahadur Janardhan Vasudeoji and dated the 1st May 1889 and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated the 18th June 1928 and confirmed by the order of the Appeal Court dated the 10th September 1929 in Appeal No. 40 of 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRST—All that piece of Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 466 square yards and according to the extract from the Survey Register and according to actual measurement recently taken about 469 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 1324, Laughton's Survey No. 1/3040, Cadastral Survey No. 1468 of Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Balaji Bapuji Kothare bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1469 1/1467, on the West by the land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 23, on the North by a public road called Charni Road, and on the South by the land of the Vendors bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1467 hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road (Girgaum) containing by admeasurement about 76 square yards and according to actual measurement recently taken about 78 square yards but stated in the Extract from the Survey Register as containing about 102 square yards (which figure is believed to include the area of Cadastral Survey No. 1/1467) bearing Collector's and Laughton's Survey No. 8041 part, Cadastral Survey No. 1467 Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by the land belonging to Balaji Bapuji Kothare bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1469, 1/1467, on the West by the land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 23, on the South by the property called Gongaonker Building bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1466 and on the North by the property of the Vendors bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1468 herein above firstly described and which premises first and secondly describe now constitute one property and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1176 Street Nos. 11-13c and 33.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

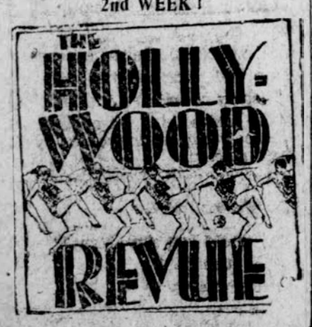
## AMUSEMENTS.

# EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
FIFTY MILLION FRENCH GIRLS CAN'T BE WRONG.
Every one is crazy over
MAURICE CHEVALIER,
The Singing Star,
in Paramount's all talking special
**INNOCENTS OF PARIS**
He's the Favourite of Broadway —Idol of Paris—Heaven's Gift to the Talkies.

# EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Drama of Intrigue and Love in the Java Seas.
RONALD COLMAN
with
LILY DAMITA
in
**"THE RESCUE."**
Honour and Loyality fighting against the seductive charms of a beautiful woman.

# GLOBE
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
A brave little band of Pioneers are making their way in covered wagons across the Continent toward the West. They are attacked by a hostile tribe of Indians. All are killed except two children —a little boy and his sister. What happens to the boy? What becomes of his sister? All is disclosed in
**"THE INVADERS"**
Starring
**BOB STEELE**
Also 2 Two Reeler Comics.

# CROWN
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30.
LAST INSTALMENT!
FINAL 10 REELS!
**"THE KING OF THE KONGO"**
Man and Beast—Precious Ivory and Precious Stones—Plot and Counter-plot—The Double-cross—Treachery—A Beautiful Girl—A Brave Secret Service Man—Derelicts of Humanity—Lost to Civilization, all these things you'll find in the most gripping serial of to-day!

# THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
2nd WEEK!



## AMUSEMENTS.

100 PER CENT. TALKING.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
A complete record of the
OXFORD
versus.
CAMBRIDGE.
Boat Race 1930.
Times of showing: 6-30 & 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
**NEW PATHE CINEMA**
Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End). 'Phone: 41561.

# RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The man of 1001 Faces
**LON CHANEY**
in the thrilling picture
WEST OF ZANZIBAR
Love and Revenge in the African jungles!

Cheap and Durable
**Waterproof Umbrellas**
National Flag BRAND.
**Made of Swadeshi cloth**
are available in our Bhandar. British goods are strictly boycotted.
Prices ranging from
Rs. 1-4 to 4-4
Do purchase one for you.
**Swadeshi Chattri Bhandar,**
214, Kalbadevi Road,
Opp. Narnarayan Temple,
BOMBAY.

**BOOKS**
**ON BIRTH CONTROL.**

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 1. Birth Control Methods by N. N. Mukerjee .. | 0 5 |
| 2. A Manual of Birth Control by M.N. Ganesa Aiyar .. | 1 0 |
| 3. Sexual Health and Birth Control by Ettie A. Rout .. | 0 12 |
| 4. The Wife's Handbook by Dr. H. A. Allbutt .. | 0 10 |
| 5. The Wife's Guide and Friend by Stewart Warren .. | 1 4 |
| 6. Practical Birth Control by Ettie A. Rout .. | 2 14 |
| 7. Limitation of Family by N. N. Mukerjee .. | 3 0 |

Postage extra in each case.
**THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT,**
Royapuram, Madras.

INSURE WITH
**Presidency INSURANCE COS.**
HEAD OFFICE :
AMRUT BUILDING,
Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
No Medical Examination.
Female livesalso insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards
Monthly premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards.
Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

**HYDRAULIC OIL**
Guaranteed, Safest and Surest Remedy to cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages.
Rs. 15-8 per bottle.
Apply to—
S. SHERMAN, Ballabhanga (Faridpur.)


## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

URGENT NOTICE TO BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

(THROUGH SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.)

All the Satyagrahi Volunteers of Bombay are required to present themselves at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th inst. at the Congress House where Roll call will be taken and batches will be divided. Those who cannot attend must inform prviously if not, their names and numbers will be cancelled.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

A meeting of the lady Voluntecrs will be held on Monday 5th May 3 p.m. sharp at the Jinnah Hall. The Volunteers are requested to be present punctually to receive urgent instructions.

UNHAPPY PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association shall close their business on the 5th May 1930, Monday, in sympathy of unhappy happenings at Peshawar.

## DOMESTIC OCCURANCE

DEATH.

BHOOT.—Pirojbai Ratanji Jamsetji (Manager) widow of late Ratanji Jamsetji Bhoot and mother of Kaikhasroo, Darabshaw and Ala Jehangir Bhoot, died at her residence Russi Mansion, Charni Road Junction Grant Road. Funeral this evening 4 p.m. (Monday).

BUNCH OF KEYS FOUND.

—:o:—

Salt Satyagrahi No. 1682 writes to say that he found a bunch of keys on the Esplanade Maidan soon after the meeting on Sunday. The owner of the lost bunch of keys can get the keys back from the Secretary C Ward Congress Committee.

SPRING FESTIVAL: The Janjira C. K. P. Samajik Sangh Celebrateu the Vasantotsav (Spring) Festival) on Sunday the 27th of April 1930 at Dadar when about 100 ladies were present. They were addressed by Mrs. Saraswati bai Donde, Mrs. D. V. Pradhan and Mrs. Kamalabai Pradhan who spoke on the utility of such functions and exhorted the audience to take keen interest in public work.

RANDER ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM: The Annual General meeting of the Rander Anjuman-I-Islam was held on the 30th April last under the Presidentship of Mr. M. P. Fancy.

The report and the accounts of the closing year were read and placed before the members which were unanimously approved.

It was established in the year 1896 with a very small fund at its disposal, it now boasts a building which was built two years ago at a cost of Rs. 20,000 largely due to the efforts of the President assisted by his friends.

RIALTO CINEMA.

—:o:—

Lon Chaney, Lionel Barrymore, Mary Nolan and Warner Baxter are enough to caste make most films sure fire box office proposition. But when the film is a real thriller of the type of "West of Zanzibar" one of Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's latest releases and contains all the grimness, eerie atmosphere, stark terror, and appealing romance usually associated with Chaney's greatest successes, the picture becomes one which no screen-lover should miss. Chaney has given the screen many biazarres characterisations but for mystery and uncanny terror his role in "West of Zanzibar" would be hard to beat. The play is a grim story of a terrible revenge laid in the wilds of the African jungle. It is a powerful story an makes a picture well worth a visit.

### "One Hysterical Night" At Wellington.

—:o:—

Reginald Denny, that popular comedian who has proved himself such a decided hit in comedy dramas, occupies the screen of the Wellingon Talkies, this week in a highly entertaining 100 per cent talking and singing picture named "One Hysterical Night". Denny, with his pure English accents is a treat to hear, and hilarious riot of mirth he creates with his clear-toned dialogue, adds immensely to the interesting by funny story in which he plays the principle role. The story is a speedy and clever comedy of mixed identities that will keep you howling with delight. It tells of a suddenly-rich young man who, going to a mosque party dressed as Napoleon, met his Waterloo in the beautiful eyes of "Josephine." Here is a picture built for laughter, spiced with pathos, and kneaded with delicate touches of drama, and for sheer downright laughs it is hard to beat! It will keep you howling with its hilarious humour from start to finish. That's a promise! The programme includes Pathe Gazette and an all taking delightful comic.

### "HIS CAPTIVE WOMAN" AT PATHE.

—:o:—

Fine shades of character drawing, against a colourful background and a story that is compelling and convincing, characterize "His Captive Woman", the First National Talking picture now at the Pathe Cinema.

George Fitzmaurice, who produced and directed the film has a reputation for colour and romantic accomplishment in his pictures. And he has infused these plentifully into the dramatic tale of a girl hunted for murder, her sojourn on a desert island with the officer sent to bring her back, their rescue and return for trial.

Dorothy Mackaill and Milton Sills play the leading roles. The island backgrounds, photographed in Hawaii, are especially attractive and those in the courtroom are graphic and affecting.

Donn Byrne wrote the original story called "Changeling" from which the film version was skillfuly adopted. As a study in modern degeneration followed by regeneration, with the simple code of honour actuating an unimaginative and hard-boiled New York policeman the reformation in the character of a typical gold-digger who has lost all illusions concerning men and life in general, It has few peers.

### VOTE FOR MR. DEORUKHKAR.

—:o:—

To The Voters Of F. Ward.

The following has been issued:—

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar seeks election to the Corporation from the F Ward for the seat vacated by Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Deorukhkar is a nationalist to the core and has expressed full support to Congress programme and policy. He undertakes to resign his seat in the Corporation if elected when the Congress demands it.

He deserves all support in his present venture.

(Sd.) J. N. CHOKSY,
President B.P.C.C.
(Sd.) Mrs. Kamladevi Chottopadhya.
(Sd.) S. K. Pupala,
(Sd.) Narayan Swami, etc.

### KHADI PRODUCTION INCREASING.

—:o:—

Customers Asked To Limit Their Demand.

The Secretary All-India Spinners' Association, Tamil Nadu Branch, writes:—

In view of the unprecedented demand for Khadi created by the Satyagraha Movement, the A.I.S.A. Tamil Nad has resolved from this date to stop all Exports to other provinces. In fact the present production of the A.I.S.A. and Private merchants put together is not sufficient to meet the demand inside our own province. Private merchants at Tirupur are being prevailed upon not to look to export for the expansion of their business but to concentrate on the production of the varities suited to local requirements.

Compared with last year figures there had been a steady increase both in the A.I.S.A. and private production. The total production of the province for the half-year ending March 1930 is over 740,000 as against 510,000 for the same period last year. This ought to convince every one that the A.I.S.A has been endeavouring to increase production. Arrangements for further increase of production in the Tinnevelly, Kallakkurichi and Rajapalayam areas worked directly by the A.I.S.A. are in progress and it is expected that before September 1930 a striking progress will have been made.

To Customers: Our only request is that they should take the minimum at our Depots and not ask for the maximum. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mahatma Gandhi's advice to Khadi Bhandar, Bombay, which has been solely dependent on supplies from other provinces is no to sell Khadi for cash but only to exchange it "for yarn."

### MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

—:o:—

To Observe Peshawar Day.

The Committee of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce has decided to stop work on Monday in order to observe Peshawar Day and as a protest against the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew.

## "GANDHIJ HAS UNCHAINED DANGEROUS FORCES".

### Lord Irwin's Reply To Bengal Zamindars.

SIMLA, May 3.

Correspondence that has recently passed between Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore of Calcutta and His Excellency the Viceroy on the present political situation is published. The Maharaja in the course of a letter signed by ninety other Landholders of Bengal assures His Excellency of the united of the great majority of the people of India in any measures that might be adopted by Government to maintain unimpaired the reputation of the paramount power of the British throughout the Indian Empire. Gandhi's last letter to the Viceroy prior to his embarking on the civil disobedience campaign is described by the Maharaja and other signatories as a "conglomeration of loose ideas" to which His Excellency's reply was rightly "terse and straightpointed". The correspondence also mentions Lord Irwin's "brilliant services to the Indian Empire".

LORD IRWIN'S REPLY.

Lord Irwin has replied as follows,

"Dear Sir Prodoyod Kumar,

I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 9th April and I have now received others in similar terms from a large number of other landholders of Bengal. I have read with great gratification the expression of your belief that my Government and I have the united and whole hearted support of the great majority of the people of India in any conflict between law and the forces of disorder. I thank you, too, for the assurance you give of the continued regard and friendship that you and those on behalf of whom you write entertain for the British people. His Majesty's Government on behalf of Great Britain have more than once announced their determination to do everything that they can to assist and promote the constitutional progress of India and, as you know, have further announced their desire, as early as possible to meet representatives of India in Conference for consideration of the means by which this progress may most rapidly and most surely be accomplished.

THE POLICY STANDS FIRM.

That policy stands firm, but meanwhile Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Leaders have deliberately pursued a course of action which could only lead to the deplorable consequences that have recently occurred in several parts of India and this at the very moment that the opportunity of free conference lay within their grasp.

I find it hard to imagine conduct more reckless or more damaging to India's interests. As anyone could have foreseen, the attempt to maintain the campaign of civil disobedience on a non-violent basis has failed as it was bound to fail, and has unchained dangerous forces that thrive upon conditions of disorder. Certain it is that no progress can ever be achieved for India by teaching her people to hold law of light account.

In these circumstances the duty of myself and of my Government to maintain the authority of law is plain and we shall discharge it. I confidently count upon all persons, whatever their station or politics, throughout India who like yourself realise that order is essential basis of society, to assist me in its preservation and so, with the foundations secured, to take their part in building a future constitution for India that may bring greater happiness and prosperity to all her people.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) "IRWIN."
—A. P.

## COMMISSION AGENTS SUPPORT GANDHIJI

—:o:—

### Boycott Of Foreign Cloth.

At a meeting of the Bombay Commission Agents Association held recently the following resolutions were passed in view of the present state of things.

That the members of the Association should not henceforth purchase and send directly or indirectly foreign cloth especially British cloth in any part of India and the States therein.

That the members should use as far as possible, Khaddar, and (in its absence) Swadeshi cloth.

That the members should not keep fixed deposits in the British Exchange Banks and the Imperial Bank.

And that these resolutions be brought in force from Vaishak shud 1st Tuesday the 29th April 1930.

Should any members violate the first four resolutions the Managing Committee would consider as to how such members should be dealt with.

That this meeting cancels the coming Emperor's Birthday as holiday as a protest against the repression now going on all round in the country.

That this meeting most cordially congratulates Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj, Abidally, Meherally, Jamnadas Mehta, Nariman, K. M. Munshi B. G. Kher, L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale N. D. Savarkar and others on their having fallen victims to the repression of the Government which is so keenly resented by the meeting.

### MRS. BAJAJ RECALLS HEROIC RAJPUTANIS OF OLD.

—:o:—

Ladies Meetign At Madhav Baug.

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh).
BOMBAY, May 4.

A meeting of the ladies under the presidentship of Mrs. Bajaj was held at Madhav Bag where Charkha and Takli demonstrations were given. Mrs. Bajaj during her speech referred to the Peshawar incident and held up the example of the Martyrs who died there for their motherland. She said it was now the ladies' duty to follow their example of non-violent heroism. She further urged them to become volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops and liquod shops. She recalled the Rajputanis who died on the battle field where their husbands fell for the liberation of their motherland. Let ladies give up their luxurious lives, boycott theatres and work for the motherland.

### Bombay Urdu Daily Produced On Cyclostyle.

The "Hilal" a local Urdu Daily, whose editor has been arrested under sections 124A. and 153 I. P. C. is being issued since Saturday in a smaller form on cyclostyle.

### DESH SEVIKA SANGHA AT WORK.

—:o:—

**PREACHING GOSPEL OF SWADESHI.**

The women volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangha started by the Rashtriya Stri Sabha are making good progress with their campaign against foreign cloth and liquor. On Sunday, they continued their house-to house visits as usual, to preach the gospel of Swadeshi.

As regards picketing of foreign cloth shops, it has been put off at present pending the attempt by the traders for a settlement. It is hoped that within a week or so, the foreign cloth dealers will arrive at a reasonable compromise. If that happens, then picketing is considered unnecessary, and will be dropped by the women volunteers. They will, however, picket those shops which would not abide by the compromise.

If, unfortunately, no settlement is reached on this question, then the Desh Sevika Sangha would be compelled to proceed with picketing.

### DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Public Meeting In Bombay.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) evening, at 6 p.m., at Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, under the auspices of the Kathiawad Praja Mandal. The deputation composed of Amritlal V. Thakkar, Popat al Chudgar and Kakalbhai Kothary of the "Saurashtra" which has come to Bombay on behalf of the Dholera Satyagrah Samiti to narrate to the public of Bombay the events of Dholera Satyagrah will address the meeting. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will preside. All Kathiawadis are requested to attend the meeting.

### BOMBAY MUSLIMS JOIN SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

The Peshawar firing have produced a Hindu-Muslim unity in Bombay. Upto now, the Muslim community had kept aloof from the Congress Movement. But since Saturday they have been taking a conspicuous part in the demonstrations.

On Sunday morning, a procession of Hindu and Mahomedan volunteers went to Chowpatty and fetched sea-water. They then returned to Mandvi where they manufactured salt.

—:o:—

### SCHOOL STUDENTS AND NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Meeting In Bombay.

The school students of Bombay have caught the infectious spirit of Nationalism. On Sunday they met together at Jinnah Hall, to consider what contribution they could make to, their country's service. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who was to have presided was unavoidably absent, and so the meeting went on without a President.

This was the first meeting of the School Students' Union which was formed a few days ago as resolved upon by a gathering of students presided over by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

At their meeting on Sunday which was attended by 400 students, they expressed dissatisfaction with the present type of education.

DISSATISFIED WITH PRESENT DAY EDUCATION.

Mr. Chandravadan Mehta said that the subjects taught at present were not conducive to the national or patriotic spirit. The Indian history, specially of the period after the advent of British rule in India, was made up more of fancies rather than facts. This was made clear by Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, Major Bose (in his book "Rise of Christian Power in India") and in "Bharatmen Angrezi Raj."

Swami Kumar Anand said that in 1921, about 60,000 students left the school in Bengal at the call of Deshbandhu Das. He hoped at the present juncture also the students in Bombay would show the same spirit.

Mr. Sanat Kumar Vin emphasised that truly national education is possible only when there is a personal contact between the teachers and the students, as in residential schools or in the Ashram-schools of old India.


# SCOTT'S Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porag Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.
COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
TWO NATIVE STATES
FORT BOMBAY
19, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
**HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**
AND
**PURE MALT VINEGAR**
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 25 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), and General Commerce Courses (I. C. C., D. Com., M. C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80-83, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.



THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY, 5, 1930.


## "THE ELEVEN POINTS."

—:o:—

The series of articles by "Politicus" on the Eleven Points of Mahatma Gandhi comes to an end to-day. The writer, as is evident from his articles, is a painstaking student of Indian affairs and is anxious to show the Minimum National Demand of the Indian people, as enshrined in these Eleven Points of Mahatmaji, to be neither absurd nor impracticable. Space would not permit us to review the reasoning or findings of "Politicus" in detail. But one thing is clear. He is arguing for reason, for a rational consideration of India's Minimum Demand, which he seems to hold ought to be taken up by Government as the olive branch held forth by India's greatest guardian of orderliness, Mahatma Gandhi. We have emphasised on previous occasions that the satisfaction of these demands does not mean the ushering in of Swaraj, but it would be a proof of a real change of heart on the part of Government and would induce Mahatma Gandhi to participate in discussions in a Round Table Conference on the basis of Indian Independence. All we can say at present is that, while there may be a great need of some neutral body to consider the possibility of a satisfactory settlement before the struggle becomes uncontrollable, we, for our part, see no ray of light immediately which would make us reasonably hope for a happy solution of the intense, soul-stirring drama now being enacted before our eyes. India is the stage; but the whole world is the audience, and unborn generations shall be our critics. At such a moment, who would like to turn back?

"Politicus", however, has been right in insisting that the Eleven Points make one single whole. They constitute an integral Minimum National Demand of India, no one point of which may be granted and another refused. As a corollary from this proposition, it follows that no one demand in the Eleven Points is inconsistent with any other, incompatible with the whole group, or impossible either in principle or in practice. The writer has taken pains, in every case where such a course was necessary, to point out,—by quoting precedents as well as by enunciating principles,—the ways and means of accomplishing every single item in the Minimum National Demand. And though he would probably be the first to disown any claim to make his suggestions the last word in the possibility for a happy solution, they certainly must be recognised to be a substantial contribution to the study of India's political problem of the day. "Politicus" is, thus, aware of the financial implications of the Demand if granted. And he is further conscious of that additional need which has for a long time been felt, for making up the leeway in our nation-building that our present non-Indian rulers have permitted themselves to accumulate. The combined total of such requirements he has not mentioned in this series. But works of well-known Indian economists are not lacking to give us a helpful estimate. If, following the argument in the last article of the series, the concession of the Eleven Points involves a financial loss, over present revenues, of about 50 crores per annum, the other parts of the Demand indicate the ways and means of immediately providing for this deficit. If the civil and military burdens of the present extravagant Government are reduced by half, that alone would save us more than 50 crores, as estimated by the writer explicitly, and by Mahatmaji implicitly. But, over and above these, is the need for the spread of education, which will ensure that every boy and girl of school-going age will be at school, instead of one in every four or five as happens to be the case to-day; for that improvement in our national sanitary equipment, which would save from premature death two out of every three babies born in India to smile for a while and then to die before even a year of life is out; and for that cure for India's intense poverty, which affords not even one meal a day to one out of every three Indians. Mahatmaji prescribes the single cure: Develop your industries, by intense protection, by special reservations, as in regard to the coastal traffic. "Politicus" perceives the far-reaching significance of this aphoristic Demand and urges its immediate concession. He also suggests additional ways and means such as the application of the Indian income-tax to the sterling security-holders, the imposition of an income-tax on all large agricultural incomes, the inclusion of some other changes in the fiscal system, the combined effect of all of which would be to recast altogether the socio-economic system of India, to the progressive emancipation and cumulative enrichment of the Indian people, if only the Government would not permit this to be a cry in the wilderness!

The real value of the series lies in its endeavour to show the easy practicability of each single Demand, and of all of them put together. "Politicus" has proved himself to be familiar with the ways of the world so far as to use the language and arguments understandable by the world. But the utility of his service will, we fear, be wasted, so long as there is no body of organised non-combatants in the country to endorse his argument, and to submit his conclusions for authoritative consideration by the Government. But who will bring home to the Government, at such a moment, the futility of such obsolete notions as those inseparable from Imperialist ideas of prestige? Who will show them the stern determination of all India to make this her Thermopylae? Swaraj is our birthright and we will have it. No one shall turn us from that resolve, none shall defeat us, or mislead us. But none shall also find us untrue to our ideal of non-violent regeneration of the nation. None shall accuse us of unreasoning obstinacy. And hence this eleventh-hour olive branch of the Eleven Points. Who shall carry it to the Government in their present mood?

What that present mood is, is clear from the recent pronouncement of Lord Irwin: "So long as the law is openly defied", he said, "neither he nor his Government can do anything but resist its subversion by whatever means in their power and in such manner as may seem most appropriate." How unreasonable is the mood of which such is the expression even Liberals, who are sworn foes of the Satyagraha campaign, have no doubt. Thus the "Leader" writes: "Lord Irwin has done himself little justice in this definition of his and his Government's policy. By whatever means in their power and in such manner as may seem most appropriate' a very wide latitude indeed he gives himself and his Government. And the officers of the Government have not been slow to take advantage of it. There are restraints of prudence, of justice, of humanity which civilized Governments must observe in acting even in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation. If they do not, they will live to regret their excesses, as history demonstrates. Following the O'Dwyerian and martial law regime in the Punjab, it was thought necessary that no less a man than the King's uncle and representative, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, should publicly appeal to the humiliated people of India to forget and forgive the wrong done to them. Has not this a lesson to convey which it would be unwise for the Government of India to forget? If His Excellency thinks that all is done when order is restored by means of ordinances to sanction imprisonment without trial and to punish newspapers by the fiat of the executive Government, by vindictive sentences of rigorous imprisonment which would not be tolerated for one moment by his countrymen in his native land and by police violence, by the prohibition of public meetings, and by harsh jail treatment, he is preparing himself for a big disappointment. Not only have these methods of restoration of order produced a natural and inevitable revulsion of feeling, but the absence of an affirmative policy of conciliation and reform is causing a serious misgiving in the minds of constitutionalists themselves." Lord Irwin evidently has completely surrendered himself to his entourage and will not even think of negotiating with Mahatma Gandhi until the latter abandons his movement. The Liberal paper quotes recent history for Lord Irwin's benefit: "After the Phoenix Park murders, did the British Government open negotiations with Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham jail? After the disgraceful atrocities and the dismal failure of the Blacks and Tans, did the British Government summon the 'murderous' leaders of Sinn Fein to conference and produce the Irish Free State treaty? How did the British Government act towards the rebel movement in Ulster engineered by Lords Carson and Birkenhead and blessed by Mr. Bonar Law? What were the circumstances in which Canada was given the full rights of national self-government? What was the British policy in South Africa after Majuba Hill, and how soon after the Boer War was self-government conceded to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony?" We have not the slightest doubt that, however unbending the attitude of Lord Irwin and his Government may seem to be to-day, it will not be very long before they will be compelled to realise, in the interest of Britain herself, the need of bowing to India's determined will. Nevertheless the "Leader" is fully justified in giving them a timely warning: "If anyone knows Mahatma Gandhi, he knows that the great leader may break but will not bend. Give him tangible proof of that genuine change of heart for which he yearns, and he will be at your disposal to promote cordial relations between your country and his. But try your strength with him, he will be ready to spend his whole life in prison, but he will not call off the campaign he initiated." The case for a conciliatory policy could not have been more forcibly put than it has been by the "Leader". But there is one pertinent question which we shall put to the "Leader" and the saner section of Liberals—not the Bombay section led by Sir Chimanlal to whom the very name of Mahatma Gandhi is anathema—which it represents. How long will they continue making appeals to Lord Irwin or Mr. Benn, how long will they continue putting greater faith in the British people than in their own countrymen? Though patriotism is not always enough, there are occasions in the life of every Nation, when if its honour and integrity are to be preserved, every individual must realise that his place is with his countrymen, whether the method they adopt in vindicating national honour is right or wrong. To-day India is faced with such a crisis. If the Liberals wish truly to serve their country, let them at least not oppose the will of the overwhelming majority of their countrymen, if they cannot join them. Let them make it clear to the Government that they will have nothing to do with the Round Table Conference unless that Conference is held under conditions stipulated by the Delhi-Allahabad manifestos. Let them at least secure "a tangible proof of a genuine change of heart" on the part of the Government by the acceptance of the Eleven Points. But will they?

## EARL RUSSELL'S LATEST.

—:o:—

Whenever Earl Russel elects to air his views publicly on the situation in India, it appears he cannot manage to do so without putting his colleagues in an awkward position and exasperating Indians by the "violence" of his effusions. It will be recalled that a speech by him on India's fitness for Self-Government, delivered when he was particularly depressed owing to the sudden death of a pet dog, had to be explained away by him. He is again at it, in a speech at Southampton, threatening Gandhiji and taking the Indian people wrongly to task for losing the opportunity of "sitting at table and talking it over." which a "sympathetic Government" is providing for them through a Conference. Earl Russell, like other die-hards, conveniently mixes up the outbreaks of violence in some parts of India with the Gandhi movement, distorts a speech of Gandhiji's wrongly accusing him of saying that violence was a "necessary result" of non-violence and airily declares: "If that is a necessary result, steps will have to be taken to put an end to it." No one condemns violence more than Mahatma Gandhi and the Congressmen and no-one is exerting himself more than they to put it down. But if what Lord Russell means is a policy of "frightfulness," aimed at crushing the national movement with the help of Ordinances, that policy is doomed to failure. The root cause of discontent is the continued denial of freedom to India. When Earl Russell tells his Southampton audience that a "sympathetic' Government' is offering to the Indian people "an open Conference at which they may put forward their claims and make any demand they like", he is misrepresenting the whole issue. The Viceroy categorically refused to entertain Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion that the object of the Conference should be declared to be the "implementing" of Dominion Status, which was to be considered as having been granted. Earl Russell cannot be unaware of this.

## WORK FOR NON-COMBATANTS.

—:o:—

Presiding over the first quarterly meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. D. P. Khaitan severely condemned the policy of Government in dealing with civil resisters and observed that, it would be a difficult to find a single Indian, whether hostile to or sympathetic towards civil disobedience, who would be prepared to uphold the action of the authorities. There is no exaggeration in this statement and the greater the repression the greater is bound to be the sympathy of the public towards the movement. This sympathy is best expressed in the universal acceptance of the boycott of foreign cloth, which Mr. Khaitan rightly describes as one of the most formidable weapons in the fight for Swaraj. There are, no doubt, a few persons who do not support and have never supported any programme of action and who are only craving for gifts from Government. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who all these days sat mum over the cruel ways in which the Satyagrahis have been treated, who has not raised his voice against the savage sentences passed on some of his eminent countrymen, has now come out with his advice to his countrymen to be calm and patient till the result of the Round Table Conference is known. If the Conference would give any thing to India, it would be more in response to the active campaign carried on by the earnest among Indians than to the appeals and theoretical arguments of arm chair politicians. In all probability Mr. Jinnah would be content with whatever is given by the Conference. But assuming that the result of the Conference is disappointing, we cannot imagine Mr. Jinnah preaching anything beyond patience, appeals and verbal protests. Cannot the Moderates like Mr. Jinnah help the Nationalists at least in effecting the boycott of foreign cloth? There can be no better work for non-combatants than helping such a boycott.

## A CASE FOR RE-ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

Mr. Meghani, a prominent leader of the Gujarat Youth League, was convicted by the Magistrate of Dhanduka on the strength of the Police allegation that he made a speech at Barwala on the night of April 25 despite his own statement that he never in his life made a speech at Barwala and that on the night in question he was fast asleep in his house at Ranpur. Since the conviction, however, the "Sourashtra" has published statements of eight responsible gentlemen of Ranpur to the effect that they had personally seen Mr. Meghani at Ranpur at the very time he is alleged to have made a speech at Barwala. And Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society is known to have got a statement signed by over a hundred respectable citizens of Barwala who say on oath that Mr. Meghani never made a speech at Barwala. It is a pity that Mr. Meghani did not lead evidence to prove alibi. The Magistrate was probably misled by police evidence, though he could well have made a more searching inquiry in view of Mr. Meghani's own statement. In any case, when so many statements of respectable persons corroborate Mr. Meghani's plea of alibi it is the duty of Government to intervene and take steps to set aside the conviction.

# THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

## THE 'ARMS 'ACT.

(BY POLITICUS.)

XI*

The last point Mahatmaji has included in his Minimum Demand of the Indian people relaltes to that lasting stain on the name of Britain which is embodied in the Arms Act. Ever since the so-called Mutiny in 1857, the British Government of India has taken fright; and sought to secure its safety by a series of measures, the most lasting of which is the Arms Act. Mr. Edward Thompson's "The Other Side of the Medal" has taught us much about that policy of scientific terrorism, which made some of the most religious of the English rulers of the day strike such a terror in the minds of their Indian fellow-citizens, as they thought would for ever prevent the latter from raising their head against their heaven-appointed governors. They enacted the Arms Act, which disarmed a whole nation larger in numbers than all the peoples of Europe put together, except Russia.

**THE CONSEQUENCE OF FORCED DISARMAMENT.**

And what has been the consequence of this forced disarmament of a whole people? The Indian people have been emasculated, quite simply. The champions of the British vested interests no doubt think and say—in season and out of season,—that the British rule in India is a wholly philanthropic venture. They would have the unsophisticated believe that it is maintained in this country to seek the good of the Indian people only. By dint of repetition they want to convince the world that if British rule were removed from India to-day, Indians would fall once more into anarchy, in which brother will fly at the throat of brother. But when they utter such a wholesale libel, when they manufacture such obvious propaganda, they never seem to think, even for one moment, that the Indian systematically lacks all arms of a fatal character. We are not allowed to-day even to keep a sword without a license. How can such a people fly at each other's throat, merely because an outside ruler is away? They cannot even defend themselves against beasts of prey, robbers, or other pests of modern existence. How, then, can these people be expected to recur to the anarchy of the eighteenth century which brought the British domination into this country?

**THE ULTIMATE CONSEQUENCES.**

But who so blind as will not see? It is their interest not to see or admit these obvious facts. Hence they insist on an Arms Act, whose dual harm they can never understand. That the Indian people has been thoroughly emasculated seems, to the apologist of foreign ruler at least, an unmixed good. But can it be the same to the leader of the Indian people? Can he always blind himself to the material as well as moral injury of a sense of eternal slavery, and of slavishness? Can he ever forget the havoc of his countrymen depending on others to defend their hearth and home, their wives and sisters, their culture and ideals? If India is to live in the world of to-day, as a free and equal member of the comity of civilised peoples, she must be ready and able, not only to defend her own shores and frontiers. She must make her due contribution to the peace of the world. She must be able to pay her share of the premium for insuring the utter abolition of that remnant of savagery in mankind which periodically breaks out in what we call war. India can never make his contribution if she continues to be a nation of slaves, defended by outsiders, ruled by foreigners, exploited by capitalists from all over the world.

**MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE ARMS ACT.**

That a man like Mahatma Gandhi should ask for an immediate abolition of the Arms Act ought to be doubly significant to every one who knows the man, and has studied his philosophy of life. He is a firm-believer in Non-violence, as a weapon. It is his Life-force and Religion. For himself, he would never take up arms to defend his mortal coil, which he would be ready to shuffle off at a moment's notice. Even for his opponent, he would not have recourse to the brutalising argument of Violence. Gandhiji is using this weapon of non-violent non-cooperation against Government, to save that very Government from the horrors of war, the crime of civil war. Even Lord Irwin's Government cannot, have any doubt on this point. That being so, if Gandhiji asks for a repeal of the Arms Act, it simply cannot be because he would have us all revert to our original brute type. It is simply and solely that he has seen the psychological significance of a wholesale disarmament for a people like the Indians.

**ARMS FOR NON-INDIANS, DISARMAMENT FOR INDIANS.**

The Arms Act in India is the more humiliating and objectionable, because of its open distrust of the Indian people. In India any European can possess any arms. Even licensing is in his case a mere formality,—less exacting than asking for a motor-driving license. The formality is a bar, a hardship, an insult, on the children of the soil. They alone are to be the Disinherited of the Earth. They alone must have no claim to self-respect, no means to defend and protect their lives and property, their nearest and dearest, even against savage beasts of prey. Is it any wonder that Gandhiji—who himself will never shoulder a rifle or fire a revolver, even in self-defence—has put this forward as the last,—but by no means the least singnificant,—of his demands?

**A MORAL GESTURE.**

He is, indeed, aware of the moral gesture implied in the concession of this Demand. If only the powers-that-be would make a moral gesture, and repeal the law as an insult to the whole Indian people, Gandhiji would have no objection to any regulations, made by Ministers responsible to popular will, and framed so as to safeguard the interests of the community as well as of individuals against such dangerous play as handling fire-arms, such savage remnants as a recourse to fighting in every difference between brothers. It is, thus, a mere matter of a gesture, in a question simply of administrative routine, involving no fundamental departure in the principles which are nowadays supposed to permeate British rule in India. Will Government make the gesture, and secure the lasting goodwill of the Indian people? Or is British statesmanship bankrupt of any moral reserves to draw upon?

**CONCLUSION.**

In the beginning of the series, it has already been remarked that the Demand is one single, integral, mutually inseparable Demand. Its several parts may be of varying magnitude. But they are not in the least mutually incompatible. The critics of the Eleven Points may, if they are hardened into imperviousness, cavil at the immediate impracticability of one or the other of these demands: as, for instance, Prohibition; or a fifty-per cent reduction in the civil and military expenditure. If, however, they have the spirit moving them, they would not stay at the mere letter of the Demand. The abolition of the Salt Tax (7 crores), of the drink revenue (20 crores) and the reduction by one-half of the land revenue (20 crores) would mean at most a shrinkage in the revenue resources of the Indian Government of some 50 crores in round figures. Against this, Gandhiji has a simple remedy. Reduce by half the civil and military salaries and allowances; and the deficit would be destroyed at a stroke.

**LEEWAY TO MAKE UP.**

He is, however, not unaware of the immense leeway that the State in India has to make up, if it ever wants or dares to call itself civilised. It has to-day an infant mortality of two out of every three babies born, within a year of their miserable life. Can this be called civilisation? It has to-day not a fifth of the total school-going population at school. And this without speaking of the unspeakable illiteracy of the adults. We needs must have heavy reserves to draw upon, if we would make up for these deficits in nation-building. Gandhiji has not seen fit to mention such matters in this summary Demand of his people. That does not—and cannot—mean that he is ignorant of the lack we suffer from. And so he asks for an intensive protection to Indian industry, which alone is the salvation of economic poverty. He mentions specifically the Cotton and Shipping Industries. But the 'rationale' of his demand applies unfailingly to the other industries unmistakably.

**WILL THEY?**

If Lord Irwin and his advisers are genuinely intent upon doing service to India, let them take up this ground offered by Gandhiji for a basis of settlement. Let them make some gesture of their real solicitude for the substantial regeneration of India, and not merely indulge in rhodomontades about "Law and Order." They now can deceive no one,—not even the utterers of such propaganda. The stage is set for a most gripping drama. Will it be a tragedy? Or shall we have a happy ending? Neither Sanskrit nor even Greek drama quite approves of a Tragedy. Will British statesmen show their cultural heritage?

(Concluded.)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th ultimo and 2nd and 3rd instant.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

**The Audacity of It.**

In view of the comparatively little reduction in essential naval armament that Britain agreed to make in her own case at the Five Power Naval Conference, Mr. Bridgeman's condemnation of the MacDonald Government for "giving away the most important part of our fleet" is to say the least, most audacious. Britain has lost neither in efficiency nor in the variety of her naval instruments of defence as a result of the Five Power agreement while she has gained considerably in political prestige by the successful effort of the Labour Government in arranging a Three-Power Pact between Britain, America and Japan. Mr. Bridgeman talks of Britain's "enormous surrender," but the "surrender" has really been in the agreement not to build any more capital-ships, a naval weapon whose efficacy to-day hardly outweighs its enormous cost.

**Unpalatable.**

It is evident from the comments of the "Manchester Guardian" on the latest blunder of the Indian bureaucracy that the influential Liberal journal has great apprehensions about the success of the policy of gagging the Press in India and dealing out 'justice' through summary and special procedure in which the presence of the accused will not be considered essential. As is the custom of the majority of British journals, the "Manchester Guardian" does not, of course, desire to criticise the man on the spot, Lord Irwin, but when it remarks that "it is impossible to regard without anxiety the interference with the freedom of the Press and ordinary legal procedure" it can be taken for granted that these extraordinary devices of British officialdom in India are unpalatable to the custodian of true Liberal tradition. But the bureaucracy knows that these comments are hardly of any use in impressing British public opinion. After all what the British people are immediately concerned with is that India should be kept safe for England. And the bureaucracy tells them that it is busy as usual in this direction. What more should the British public want?

**Amazing Judgment.**

Mr. Pantalu Aiyar, a Congress leader of Kumbhakonam, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or simple imprisonment for six weeks in default on a charge of harbouring Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and his band of Satyagrahis. Mr. Aiyar, of course, preferred jail to paying the fine. We doubt if many other Magistrates would be so foolish as to punish men for offering hospitality to their countrymen. But who knows what pernicious influence the unfortunate example of the Viceroy's own lawless Ordinances may have on lesser officials on the spot?

**Thoughts for the Day.**

"We could subdue the Mutiny of 1857, formidable as it was, because it spread through only a part of the army, because the people did not actively sympathize with it, and because it was possible to find native Indian races who would fight on our side. But the moment a mutiny is but threatened, which shall be no mere mutiny, but the expression of an universal feeling of nationality, at that moment all hope is at an end, as all desire ought to be at an end, of preserving our empire. For we are not really conquerors of India, and cannot rule her as conquerors: if we undertook to do so, it is not necessary to enquire whether we could succeed, for we should be assuredly ruined financially by the mere attempt."

—SIR JOHN SELLEY.

**The Reason Why.**

"Why did you slap, Mary?"

"She cheated."

"How was that?

"We were playing Adam and Eve and instead of tempting me with the apple she ate it herself."

# COMMISSIONER OF SIND ON KARACHI FIRING.

## "City Magistrate Deserves Thanks."

### "UTTER INCAPACITY OF VOLUNTEERS TO CONTROL CROWD."

KARACHI, May 3.
(DELAYED.)

The Commissioner of Sind in a Press Note issued this evening regarding firing on people in front of the City Magistrate's Court on the 16th April which resulted in loss of lives of two volunteers and also in injury to Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, a membe of the Congress Working Committe, states that no enquiry into firing is necessary but he would have been prepared to recommend to the Government the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry if he had been approached on the subject by a deputation of leading citizens although some public bodies including the Karachi Municipality have passed resolutions condemning the firing.

Proceeding, the Note says: "It is evident, therefore, that a certain section of the public is resolved to condemn the firing without hearing evidence and in these circumstances the Commissioner considers it necessary to declare publicly that after a personal enquiry into the facts, he is completely satisfied that the circumstances were such as amply justified the city Magistrate in giving orders to fire. It is regrettable that his warning was only heard by a few but that was entirely due to the clamour raised by the unruly mob at the times when firing became inevitable in the opinion of those who were actually present. The City Magistrate had ample justification for ordering the police to fire. He deserves the thanks of the public of Karachi for the great forbearance displayed by him. It was only when the crowd got completely out of hand and the Congress volunteers had shown their utter incapacity to exercise any control over it, when the volleys of stone-throwing had increased to such intensity that the police who throughout the proceedings had exercised a remarkable restraint under the severest provocation were unable to keep control by other methods and when gates were yielding before the pressure of the mob that the city Magistrate issued his final warning and ordered the police to fire. Had such orders not been issued the inevitable result would have been that the building would have been rushed and the loss of life would have been very much heavier. As it was, twelve shots only were fired with the effect of dispersing the rioters."—Free Press

## MR. DOULATRAM'S OPINION

### "No Justification For Firing."

KARACHI, May 3.

On being examined by the Non-official Firing Enquiry Committee in the nursing home of the Civil Hospital this morning, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram stated that the authorities had absolutely no justification to order firing as number of stone-throwers just before firing was resorted to was very small. Previous warning was also not given. If he had been given some minutes more, he would have been able to bring the crowd under control.—Free Press.

## CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

p. m. He was kept in the station yard up to 12 a. m. and was taken to Sabarmati jail at 12.30 a. m. Thousands of people came to the station yard to see Mr. Diwan. As Mr. Diwan has several Muslims friends the station yard became full of Muslims, who had come there to give him a send off. Prominent among them were Messrs. Sidibhoy Masalayala and Baberali M. Doctor. Your correspondent interviewed Mr. Diwan at 7. p. m. and got the following message on Hindu Muslim unity.

Mr. Diwan said that he got splendid support from Muslim villages and he saw nothing like Hindu Muslim tension in villages. He further added that he would never forget the unique support given by the Muslims of Ochhan, where he was arrested. He said that the Muslims were in full sympathy with satyagraha movement in villages and this should serve as lesson to the Muslims of the Broach City. He pointed out that the present movement was sure to end in a success by the blessings of the Muslims.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

The city observed a complete hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Diwan. The youths arranged a huge procession as a demonstration against the arrest. The processionists went round the whole city singing patriotic songs, came to clock tower where they changed themselves in to a meeting. Several prominent Hindus and Muslims addressed the meeting and asked the audience to sacrifice everything for attaining their goal.

## POONA YOUTH LEAGUE PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 4.

Sjt. Gadgil, pleader, President Youth League, Poona, was arrested this morning at 7-40 under Section 117. Activities and propaganda are being carried on vigorously here.

## YOUTH LEAGUE SECRETARY SENTENCED.

BROACH, May 3.

Sjt. Dinker Pandya of Mahatmaji's army was arrested yesterday at Vedach, Broach District while defending their salt beds against the police. He was slightly injured on his right arm by police charge.

Sjt. Diwan, Secretary, Youth League was arrested by the police for manufacturing contraband salt on 1st May and sentenced to two and a half months' simple imprisonment.

At Dantral police arrested four volunteers and two of them were sentenced to six weeks and three months rigorous imprisonment respectively.—Free Press.

## Shaik Hissamuddin, Arrested.

AMRITSAR, May 4.

Shaikh Hissamuddin, General Secretary of the War Council and Doctor Sentram Seth, Financial Secretary of the War Council were arrested at 1 o'clock this morning under section 124-A.—A. P.

## ARMED POLICE TO GUARD DHARASNA SALT WORKS.

### Dandi Police Force Being Disbanded ?

(CAMP) JALALPORE, May 3.

Some armed Police constables and some armed constables of Salt Department under two officers have been dispatched to-day to Dharasna, where there are Government salt works.

It is understood that reinforcement is sent to guard salt heaps and pans which are of private ownership but which is guarded by Government.

It has been decided to disband the police force stationed at Dandi from to-morrow.—Free Press.

BORSAD, May 2.

Attempts are being made by higher Government officials to induce the villagers to raise social boycott against Government servants. The Mamlatdar of Borsad finding that village tradesmen had refused to supply provisons or services to Government servants issued a sort of summons against thirty persons engaged in selling cloth, vebetables, etc. The summons ran to this effect: "It is hereby ordered that you shall present yourself before me in regard to certain Government business. Your attention is called to the fact that you must be present in the Court at 11 A.M. on 2nd May and that you should not leave the court without my permission."

Some of those who had received the summons replied as follows:—"You have not made clear on what Government business you want us to be present. We regret we cannot attend your Court till it is state on what business we have to come there."

The Mamlatdar replied that he wanted to see them. But none obeyed. He has now threatened to take due steps.—Free Press.

## CHOTALAL PARIKH JAILED.

### 15 Volunteers Let Off.

VIRAMGAM, May 3.

Mr. Chotalal Parikh who was arrested with fifteen others on 13th April for selling contraband salt was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, and in default to two more months' imprisonment, under section 43 of Salt Act and two months' rigorous imprisonment under section 143 I.P.C. (Rioting.)

The police withdrew the case against the fifteen volunteers.—Free Press.

## WOMEN'S BOYCOTT WORK.

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

A number of ladies have formed a small committee of their Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee for the purpose of picketing liquor shops in surrounding villages. Khursedben and Mrs. Kanuga have left the city with a batch of 10 lady volunteers each and have pitched their camps at the villages.

The Yarn Association of Ahmedabad has resolved not to place orders for Foreign Yarn for one year and not to purchase goods made from foreign yarn. They have further resolved to wear Swadeshi made cloths or khaddar only in future.—Free Press.

# POLICE CHARGE IN CALCUTTA.

## Several Persons Injured.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Five young men were arrested at Shradhanand Park this evening while attempting to address a public meeting held in contravention of Police order. There was a large assembly which was declared to be unlawful by the police. The crowd having refused to disperse in spite of warning was charged by police with lathis. Several men were injured. The condition of an up-country Mahomedan is reported to be serious.—A. P.

## PATEL'S DOINGS IN CALCUTTA.

### Newspapers To Stop For Fortnight.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Patel said there was no procession, socalled, and if the Police had used discretion and waited for a couple of minutes more "our car would have left behind those few who were running in front of it. But without any notice and without any warning police charged with lathis people in front, by the side and behind the car."

It is understood that Mr. Patel discussed the present situation with Bengal leaders and favoured suspension of publication of newspapers for at least a fortnight. Endeavours are being made to issue daily news bulletins from the Corporation.

The Central Calcutta Congress Committee Office was searched in connection with notice over the signature of the Secretary, inviting public to take part in the reception given to Mr. Patel. The minute book was seized by the police.—A. P.

## "LONG LIVE THE TAKLI".

### Sundaram For Tamil Nad.

JALALCUR, May 4.

Mr. A. Sundaram who was for a long time in Satyagraha Ashram and has been latterly in the Benares Hindu University, has left the University with the permission of Pandit Malaviya and joined Mahatma Gandhi who has deputed him to work in Tamil Nad and organise the movement in Coimbatore district. Mahatma Gandhiji has sent through Mr. Sundaram the following message to Tamil Nad written on Tamil language "Long Live the Takli."

Mrs. Gandhi saved this morning four hens that were brought to be offered as a sacrifice in the temple of a goddess near her camp at Jalalpur.

Mahatma Gandhi is proceeding to Surat this afternoon to address a meeting of women there. —A. P.

## 800 VILLAGERS MAKE SALT

### Volunteers Arrested.

MADRAS, May 4.

Brisk selling of Khaddar and salt by Satyagrahis continues. Two vounteers were arrested yesterday for defying the order under section 144 and were remanded to custody. They will be tried to-morrow.

800 villagers manufactured salt at Cholinganallur. The Police came on the scene and seized the salt but arrested nobody.

A report says that four Satyagrahis were arrested at Dimli and taken to Narasapatham yesterday. —F. P.

## Police Forces Strengthened.

(CENSORED AND DELAYED.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops is continuing here. Police pickets have been strengthened in localities where foreign cloth shops are situated.

As a protest against the Press Ordinance, the Joint Secretary of the Allahabad Bar Association has stopped subscribing to the "Pioneer."—F. P.

## MAULANA SAJJAD INTERVIEWED.

### MUSSALMANS MUST JOIN THE FIGHT.

Maulana Abdul Mohasin Md. Sajjad, Md. Naib Amir Shariat of Behar and Orissa, who was away to his village home, where his wife was seriously ill, returned to Patna on the 28th April.

On being interviewed by Moulvi Syed Manzar Ali Nadvi on behalf of Al-mubasbir he said:—

No fresh opinion is required from me regarding the present struggle for freedom. The last session of Jamiatul ulema of Behar and Orissa has, in a resolution appealed to the Mussalmans to join this fight. Mussalmans have no alternative but to obey the mandate of the Jamiat. Freedom is the birthright and its achievement the sacred duty of every Muslim.—"Searchlight."

## "SATYAGRAHA SAMACHAR" TO BE SUSPENDED

### CENSORED AND DELAYED.

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

"The Satyagraha Samachar," a Hindu Daily journal issued at Allahabad by the District Congress Committee is to be stopped from to-morrow in view of the New Press Ordinance.

Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya, Proprietor of the Abydya Press at the which the "Satyagraha Samachar" is printed and Mr. Baijnath Kapur, Editor and Publisher of the "Samachar" were called by Mr. Thompson, District Magistrate, Allahabad this evening and informed of the intention of the Government to demand security from the Press in case publication of the "Satyagraha Samachar" was continued to-morrow. The District Magistrate, it is reported, was told by the editor of the "Samachar" and also by Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya that the "Samachar" only published translations of the news communicated by the Associated Press and the Free Press news agencies but as it is not their intention to furnish security in case it was demanded, the Committee issuing the "Samachar," have decided this evening to stop printing the "Samachar" from to-morrow. An effort will, however, be made to print the "Samachar" on a cyclo-style machine from to-morrow evening.—F. P.

## GANDHIJI ON SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF GOVT. OFFICIALS.

NAVSARI, May 4.

Kaira District appears to have become theatre of war in Gujarat writes Gandhiji in an article in "Navjivan". People have preserved peace but there is anger and malice and therefore violence. In their intensive social boycott they censure and harass Government officers in small matters. They will not succeed in this manner. The people of Kaira District should take waring and enforce boycott within limits with regard to their offices only. Their orders should not be obeyed but their foods supples should not be stopped. They should not be ejected from houses. "If we are not capable of doing this we should give up boycott."—A. P.

## DANTELI RESOLVES NOT To PAY LAND REVENUE

### Three More Arrests At Raraj.

(Through Satyagraha Committee)

BORSAD, May 3.

On 30th April Danteli resolved the non-payment of land-tax. The resolution is as under:—

"So long as the Government do not free the patriots who are imprisoned in jails, this Danteli village resolves not to pay a pie as land tax, and will support this great campaign and will observe social boycott of Government officers.

Another resolution was passed for the boycott of liquor and all the cases are to be decided by a "panch" of people appointed from the village.

On the May 2nd Mr. Faujdar, Mr. Mogulbeg, Salt Inspector and an armed police party arrived at Raraj and inquired the chawani for salt. The volunteers said that they had salt but they had disposed it off twelve hours before. 'Sir you are late.' The officers inquired at several houses. All of them replied that they always manufacture salt, used it and even send it to chawani. The police officers arrested three persons viz. Mr. Dharamdas Purshottamdas Patel, Mr. Labhshankar Iswardas and Vhora Rheman Rajab. They were removed to Anand where they were convicted, tried and sentenced. The first two are sentenced for 4 months and Rs. 25 as fine and in default one month more rigorous imprisonment. The third is sentenced for six months and Rs. 10 as fine and in default 6 weeks more rigorous imprisonment.

Many lady volunteers are working in the different villages of this Taluka and explain the message of Mahatmaji to their sisters and invite them to join and support the campaign. Many ladies came forward and offered themselves to carry out Mahatmaji's message.

Swaraj salt was sold in different villages and Rs. 164-0-0 was realised.

## Gazette Of India.

SIMLA, May 2.

Legislative Department:—Resignations of Pandit Nilkantha Das and Mr. V. J. Patel of membership of the Assembly are gazetted. Resignation of Mr. Patel's presidentship of the Assembly is also gazetted. Mr. D. G. Mitchell is confirmed as Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Legislative Department. Sessions of the Council of State and Assembly are prorogued. Burma (Non-European) and Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan) constituencies are called upon to elect members to the Assembly on or before July 12 and June 13 respectively.

Home Department: Captain J. E. L. Martin is appointed to Burma Military Police. Sir George Rainy is appointed Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Finance Department: Mr. J. W. Ebden officiates as Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command.

Education, Health and Lands Department:—Dr. Ganga Prasad Rawat, Civil Surgeon, Budaun, is appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon on personal staff of Viceroy vice Dr. Har Prasad.

Railway Department:—Major H. L. Woodhouse officiates as Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway.

Industries and Labour Department:—Dr. C. C. Fox is appointed Palaeontologist vice Dr. G. E. Pilgrim.—A. P.

## "NOT A PIE OF LAND TAX."

### Danteli Villagers' Resolve.

BORSAD, May 3.

At a meeting of villagers of Danteli village, the following resolution was passed.

"So long as the Government do not set free the patriots who are imprisoned in jails, till then this Danteli village resolves not to pay a pie as land-tax and will observe social boycott of Government officials."

Another resolution for boycott of liquor and deciding of all village cases by a "panch" of respected villagers was also passed.

SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Messrs. Dharamdas Purushotamdas Patel, Labhshankar Iswardas and Vhora Rheman Rajab from the Satyagraha Chawani were arrested by the police yesterday and taken to Anand. They were tried and convicted by the Anand Magistrate the first two to four months' imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine and in default one month's rigorous imprisonment more and the third to six months' imprisonment and Rs. 10 fine and in default to six weeks more. —Free Press.

## JAMBUSAR MUSLIMS.

### Resolution To Boycott Foreign Cloth.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, May 3.

Mr. Dinubhai Pandya—a Volunteer of Gandhiji's batch No. 28 was arrested at Vedach on Friday. He was roughly handled by the Police before his arrest. He is to be prosecuted to-day at Jambusar.

70 Patels 60 Matadars and 120 Vaitanis have already resigned from Jambusar Taluka.

The Jambusar Muhammadens have passed the following resolution:—

(1) No body should drink liquor on toddi as it is prohibited in 'Quran'. If anybody is found drinking, he should be socially boycotted.

Many villages here have passed the resolutions boycotting liquor and foreign cloth.

Picketing at liquor shops has begun in Jambusar. There is a progressive decline in the number of visitors.

## BOMBAY OBSERVES PESHAWAR DAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

and the message of the martyrdom of the brave Peshawaris was that the true teaching of Islam as well as Hinduism was not to stay in anger but to suffer with patience and to die if need be.

AN EYE-OPENER TO MUSLIMS

Moulvi Mohamad Ali said that when 12 years ago there was a massacre at the Jallianwalla Bagh many Indians had fled. The accounts of Peshawar show that not a single man took a bullet in his back. This showed that the Mahatma's movement had at least made Indian much more courageous than they were 12 years ago. He held that the Peshawar incidents would prove an eye-opener to those Muslims who said that Muslims as a community were not taking part in the movement.

WILL LIVE FOR EVER.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas held that those who were killed at Peshawar were not really dead. They had immortalised themselves by their bravery and sacrifice and their names would live in history for ever.

KNEW PATHANS WELL.

Dr. Choksey said that he knew how brave the Pathans were, because he had worked on the frontier as a doctor during the Great War. It was really wonderful that these hot-blooded Pathans also had learnt the lesson of non-violence.

Pundit Sunderlalji said that the trouble at Pehawar arose over of picketing of the liquor shops. The accounts so far received went to show that in spite of the large number of persons being killed and almost all the leaders being arrested the picketing of the liquor shops continued and as a result all the five liquor shops in the city had to be closed. That showed wonderful discipline and Bombay should follow Peshawar in this respect and rid the city of the drink evil.

The meeting came to a close at about 3 p.m.

# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## SPRING LECTURE SERIES BEGINS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, May 3.

The Spring Lecture Series is a remarkable feature of Poona public life in May. These series attract learned men and the whole month glides away in the midst of an intellectual feast every evening almost. The inaugural lecture, this year, was delivered by Prof. D. K. Karve under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, The lecturer narrated briefly the history of his Continental tour and his experiences of the tour. He described how women's education was conducted in the civilised countries and how in India for a new outlook on that subject was wanted. The second lecture was delivered by Atiya Begum of Bombay on the evils of the present system of education under the presidentship of Mrs. Sulochanabai Hardikar. It is rightly feared that this year, on account of the Civil Disobedience movement, this Lecture Series may somewhat be pale. But the Secretaries are very enthusiastic and they mean to spare no pains in making the lectures as interesting and instructive as usual. The more prominent of the speakers and learned men from Poona are in jail. More new lecturers will probably come on the stage than in any previous year. Whatever it be, the series has well begun and it is a scholarly pleasure to sit in the well-furnished compound of the Shivaji Mandir, beneath the newly fitted electric lights.

BHOPATKAR, GOKHALE AND KANITKAR.

With the imprisonment of Mr. Balukaka Kanitkar, the ceaseless public activities will undoubtedly be toned down. It is impossible to find a more active man than him. Mr. R. G. Harshe has been appointed to succeed Mr. Kanitkar. Many other leaders of Poona have left the city. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale are, of course, in jail. And for six and more months Poona will have to go without enjoying the oratory of both the Nationalist stalwarts. Mr. N. V. Gadgil has gone to Pen and other places. Many other volunteers too have gone away in the course of the movement. Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. H. V. Tulpule appear to be the only two influential and mentionable leaders here. None knows when they may follow Mr. Bhopatkar and Mr. Gokhale.

CONDEMNATION OF PRESS ACT.

Among the journalists in Poona there is unanimity on the point of condemning the new Ordinance. The "Servant of India", however, since Mr. S. G. Vaze left for England, seems to be trying to be almost Anglo-Indian in its views. Otherwise, even the "Dnyan Prakash" has condemned it in almost illiberal terms. It describes it as "Irwinshahi" similar to the "Curzonshahi". "Kesari" has, of course, severely criticised it as a childish effort to crush the national movement. The "Mahratta" calls it a futile weapon and requests all journalists to take concerted action in facing the new Act. The Satyashodhak papers too have not commended it to popular acceptance. It is learnt that the Press-owners' Association is contemplating a measure to express its resentment at the Ordinance.

HEAT-WAVE.

There is no lowering down of the temperature which reaches 107 deg. in the noon. Poona has become much like a city in Berar. The sky is overcast and the whole day, form morn to morn, is one long unending spell of heat, more heat, and still more heat. Even during the nights there is no cool breeze. The trees sleep soundly in the dark of the night and the persons panting for capfuls of wind lie tossing themselves in their beds.

Mr. R. T. Kulkarni of the People's International Travel, Education and Commerce Company was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or, in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment for defalcation of a sum of Rs. 3,900.

The "Yeshwant", a Marathi monthly, has published to-day a Literary Conference Special in honour of the Sahitya Parishad, being held at Goa.

## MEERUT TRIAL.

### Thengdi Applies For Bail

MEERUT, May 4.

At yesterday's hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy case Mr. D. P. Sinha moved a bail application on behalf of D. R. Thengdi, accused. Counsel said the condition of jail life being highly unsuitable and there being no reasonable ground for believing that the accused was guilty of offence punishable with transportation for life the accused who was already sixtyfive was entitled for special indulgence of the court. He had been instructed by the accused that the detention had already affected his health and to a certain extent his mental faculties. Counsel added accused had already been in custody for a year and, if he was found not guilty at the end of the trial, then the period of custody would amount to a very long time. Counsel added it was open to the court to lay any conditions and if he broke them it was open to the court to cancel the bail. Moreover the accused was not a communist nor a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. J. P. Mitter, Crown Counsel, replying, conpratulated Mr. Sinha on the lucid way he had presented the case of his client. He said Mr. Sinha had acted most properly in not alluding to matters contained in the petition, which, as it stood, was cowardly and insolent piece of propaganda against Government and prosecution. Privileges enjoyed in the court ought not to be used for the purpose of ventilating hatred against the prosecution or the Government. Crown Counsel emphasised that the petition in its present form could not be on the records and submitted that it should not be accepted. He cited a ruling in support of his contention.

## LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

LAHORE, May 4.

The Lahore Conspiracy Case will commence to-morrow before the Special Tribunal appointed for the purpose, consisting of Mr. Justice Coldstream (President), Mr. Justice Aga Hyder and Mr. Justice G. C. Hilton.—A. P.

## Military Pickets Withdrawn.

AMRITSAR, May 3.

The Commissioner of Lahore Division returned to Lahore this morning. Military pickets have been withdrawn but police pickets remain.—A. P.


NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERT

Sukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 22560

Fresh Classes

FOR 1931 EXAMINATIONS

IN

ACCOUNTING, BANKING,

and

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE

are just formed and will continue during the entire vacation. Candidates desirous of taking up any of these Courses should join immediately so as to secure fullest benefit.

Call or write for free Prospectus.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

YUSOOF BUILDING, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

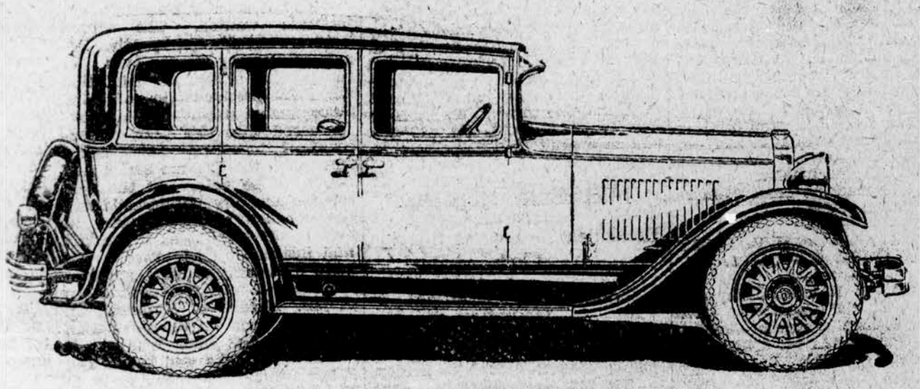
POSTAL TUITION A SPECIALITY.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner.

# THE NEW 1930 HUPMOBILE



The cars that you have been waiting for have arrived—we mean the incomparable HUPMOBILE "Sixes" and "Eights."

Judged by any standard, the new 1930 HUPMOBILE creates an entirely new set of values. In terms of power, it stands alone. It gives more speed—Greater smoothness—smarter Designs—and riding ease beyond compare.

Come and see the New 1930 wonderful HUPMOBILE—the car that is a decade ahead of other cars anywhere near its price class.

NOW ON VIEW AT

# THE BOMBAY GARAGE

CHOWPATTY BRANCHES:— BOMBAY.

POONA, AHMEDABAD, NAGPUR, DHULIA, JALGAON, JUBBULPORE.
DEALER ORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT TERRITORY.


## SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK.

—:o:—

### 121 Persons Sent To Jail.

R. R. Dewakar, Dharwar, 6 months, S. I. 300/- fine.
Gangadharrao Deshapande, Belgaum, 1 month S. I.
Joshi Narayanrao Pleader, Belgaum, 2 weeks S. I.
Dabade Anantrao, Belgaum, 2 weeks S. I.
Yalagi Jeevanrao, Belgaum, 2 weeks S. I.
Datar Balavantrao, Belgaum 7 months, R. I.
Patil Balavantappanavar, Belgaum, 6 weeks S. I.
Gokhale Keshavrao, Belgaum, 6 weeks S. I.
Katakade Pundalikrao, Belgaum, 7 months, R. I.
Dr. Kowadkar, L. C. P. S. Belgaum, 7 months, R. I.
Karaguppi Vinayakrao, Belgaum, 1 months S. I.
Kulkarni Jaidev, Belgaum, 1 months, S. I.
Bhandekar Govind, Belgaum 2 weeks S. I.
Dallal Vishnu, Belgaum 2 weeks, S. I.
Satar Krishna, Belgaum, 2 weeks S. I.
Nandagad Hanamantnaik, Nandagad, 1 year, S. I.
D. Y. Kulkarni, Murgod, 1 year, R. I.
Dayananda Aralikatti, Savadatti, 1 year, R. I.
Madvacharya Tonapi, Belgaum, 1 month, S. I.
Vamanrao Bidri, Belgaum, 1 month, S. I.
Mangalwede Shrenivasrao, Bagalkot, 4 months, S. I.
Naik Krishnaji, Bagalkot, 25/- fine.
Lingapur Shimaji, Bagalkot, 15/- fine.
M. P. Nadkarni, Ankola, 6 months, S. I.
Swami Vidyanand, Ankola, 1 year, R. I.
S. S. R. Haladeepur, Karwar, 1 year, R. I.
Ganu Master, Karwar, 1 year, R. I.
Shamrao Shenai, Ankola, 18 months, R. I.
V. A. Ankola, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
A. K. Kamat, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
A N. Mahale, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
Santaram Bhaji Deyle, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
G. V. Gokarna, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
A. D. Sheri, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
I S. Naik, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
D. N. Mahale, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
N. R. Wagha, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
N. K. Athani, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
L. V. Kamat, Ankola, Till the rising of the court,
S. C. Kulonur, Dharwar, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
C. R. Cuddu, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
A. K. Pai, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
M. S. Honnavar, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
A. K. Pai, Ankola, Till the rising of the court.
S. G. Mahale, Ankola, 24 hours S. I. or till the rising of the court.
N. M. Shetti, Ankola, 24 hours S. I. or till the rising of the court.
S. V. Shenai, Ankola, 10/- fine or 1 week S. I.
Shakkuram Mahab, Ankola, 10/- fine or 1 week S. I.
S. M. Naik, Ankola, 10/- fine or 1 week S. I.
S. B. Halasi, Nandgad, 1 day.
Jambotkar Nandgad, Nandgad, Till the rising of the court.
Kowjalagi Hanmantrao, Nandgad, 3 months S. I. And 100/- fine or 3 weeks S. I.
Galagali Swami Suddhananda, Nandgad, 8 months R. I.
Veerabhadrappa Shivasimpi, Ankola, 4 months R. I.
C. G. Karkhanis, Ankola, 3 months, S. I. and 100/- fine or 3 weeks, S. I.
T. S. Naik, Ankola, 3 months, S. I. and 100/- fine or 3 weeks S. I.
C. M. Nadkarni, Ankola, 1 year R. I. and 200/- fine or 3 months R. I.
Umeshrao Mangalore, Mangalore, 6 months, S. I.
R. K. Prabhu, Mangalore, 6 months S. I.
Parameshavarayyanavar, Mangalore. Till the rising of court.
Ullal Tukranavar, Mangalore, 4 months S. I.
Shenai Vasudevarao, Mangalore, 4 months' S. I.
Husen Saheb, Mangalore, 4 months' S. I.
Rambhahu Kagwade, Nippani, 6 months' R. I.
Marutrao Ravan, Nippani, 6 months' R. I.
Dr. R. Thakur, Belgaum, 6 months' R. I.
Bapu Gokhale, Yamakanamardi.
Anantacharya Katti, Yamakanamaradi.
Balavanta Terani, Yamakanamardi.
Gurunatha Jero, Athani, 3 months' R. I.
M. R. Joshi, Athani, 5 months' R. I.
Phadnis Apparao, Ralyal, 6 months' R. I.
Bindu Madhav Burli, Dharwar, 1 year's R. I.
Bindo Shrenivas Naik, Belgaum, 6 months' R. I.
Mr. Lakkimarad, Hubli, 14 months' R. I.
J. B. Mutalik, Nukkeri, 6 months' and 200/- fine.
Baburao Gani, Bismal, 100/ fine.
Joshi, Bismal, 50/ fine.
Waman Mabbu, Bismal, 50/- fine.
Lingapur, Bismal, 3 months' S. I.
Ramaraya Halya, Mangalore, 6 months' S. I.
Kathavate, Bismal, 50/- fine.
Shree Einge, Karwar, 1 year's R. I.
Damodar Shanbag, Karwar, 1 year's R. I.
Dr. Kulhalli, Athani.
Shree Subbaya Kumari Ashram, 6 months' R. I.
Gurunath Vamanacharya, Pachapur, 6 months' and 200/- fine.
Ramacharya Kakhondiki, Gulagali.
Khandige Krishnabhat, Mangalore, 5 months' S. I.
Majjunath Naik Pangal, Mangalore, 5 months' S. I.
Annappa Kamat, Mangalore, 5 months' S. I.
Venkatrao Naik, Mangalore, 4 months' S. I.
Narayan Pai, Mangalore, 4 months' S. I.
Gangadhar Naik, 1 year R. I. and 500 fine, or 6 months' more S. I.
Shrenivas Shambag, Mangalore, 10 months' R. I. and 200/ fine or 2 months' more.
T. Paramashwarayya, Mangalore.
Mardeshwar Umesharao, Mangalore.
Kamalaksni Nini, Mangalore.
Narayan Pai, Mangalore.
Annappa Kamat Kundapur.
Hammanna Naik Vandagi, Ankola, 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 1 M.
Beeranna Rommayya Naik Konigal, Ankola, 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 50/ Fine, 1 M.
Narayan Monnappa Naik Vandagi, Ankola, 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 50/ -fine 1 M.
Bomayya Ratha Naik Basagod, Ankola, 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 50/ fine 1 M.
Jogi Heranmaik Shetegeri, Ankola, 6 months' R. I. and 100/ fine or 2 months more.
Shree Honnaragika, Karwar, 6 months' R. I. and 100/ fine or 1 month's more.
Chikkodi Gokhale, Karwar, 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 100/ fine or 1 month's more.
Shree Swar Karwar, 6 months' R. I. and 100/- fines or 1 month's more.
Shree / Bhujaiz, Karwar, 6 months' R. I. and 100/ fine or 1 month more.
P. M. Shenvai, Karwar, 1 year's R. I. and Rs. 200/- fine or 2 months' more.
Madhav Manjarekar, Karwar, 1 year's R. I. and 100 fine, or 2 months more.
A. S. Paleker, Karwar, 1 year R. I. and 100 fine, or 2 months more.
G. V. Shanbhag, Kumtha, 6 months' R. I. and 100 fine, or 1 month more.
Vinayak Mutalik, Sukkeri 6 months' R. I.
Chambappa Pattannasetti, Sankeshwar, 2 months R. I.
Ramacharya Kakhandiki, Bilagi.
V. S. Pandit, Belgaum, 100/ fine or 6 weeks' S. I.
Dr. Rambhahu Joshi, Pachapur 6-1/2 months R. I.
Shivappa Jamkhindi, Athani.
V. R. Nagar, Belgaum.

—:o:—

## ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES

—:o:—

### Madras Governor To Receive Deputation.

MADRAS, May 4.

The Governor will receive a deputation of the Advocates of Madras on the 6th Noon at Ooty consisting of Messrs. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, P. R. Ganapathi Iyer, P. Somasundaram P. M. Marthandam Pillai and Basheer Ahmed Sayeed on the police excesses in Madras.—Free Press.

## MADRAS GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH LEADERS.

—:o:—

OOTACAMUND, May 4.

Sir P. Patro, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetty, and Mr. G. A. Natesan who arrived here among others at Government's invitation saw His Excellency the Governor at the Secretariat. It is understood that the Governor discussed with them individually about situation in Madras and other parts of the Presidency.—A. P.

SURAT, May 3.

Surat.—About 2100 palm trees have been cut in the Surat District so far. 4435 more trees have been enlisted for cutting.—Free Press.


PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses the latest British Standard Specification AND IS A RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY.

"Ganapati" THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. PORTLAND CEMENT BOMBAY. BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, :: :: BOMBAY. THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.


## BRITISH GOVT. AND VATICAN.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 2.

Malta.—The "Chronicle" is publishing important official documents in regard to the politico-religious situation to show that British Government had expressed their willingness to enter into negotiations with the Vatican for a Concordat but suspended negotiations owing to the Vatican's refusal to entertain any proposal as long as Strickland remained at the head of the Maltese Ministry. It is understood that Government is making representation to the Imperial Government.—Reuter.

## MALTESE AT CROSS PURPOSES.

—:o:—

ITALIA IRREDENTA.

LONDON, May 2.

Malta.—In consequence of the Archbishop's announcement yesterday, the Constitutional Party has cancelled all its Conferences and public meetings. The field is thus left in possession of Nationalists under anti-Clerical Enrico Mizzi, who is aiming at the secession of Malta from the British Empire. He was courtmartialled in wartime for treasonable activities in favour of Italy, which has long claimed Malta as Italia Irredenta.—Reuter.

## PIR PAGARO'S TRIAL.

—:o:—

### Story Of A Caged Boy.

KARACHI, May 2.

The case against the Pir of Pagaro under the arms act is proceeding at Sukkur daily. Three maidservants gave evidence yesterday concerning the Pir's collection of arms in an underground pit carefully covered with a carpet.

Nuran related the story of her escape from the Pir's citadel, while the Pir was out hunting, after 22 years' bondage. The boy, Ibrahim, also gave evidence regarding the concealment of arms under mattresses on a bed and described how he was imprisoned in a cage when the police raided the Pir's citadel.

The Pir reserved his defence for the Sessions trial.—A.P.

## Examination Of Karachi Bank Officials.

KARACHI, May 3.

The Judicial Commissioner in Sind has ordered public examination of all directors, the manager and auditors of the Karachi Bank Ltd. under the Indian Companies Act. The inquiry will open on June 23rd in the Judicial Commissioners Court at Karachi.—A. P.

## WILD CONFUSION SWEEPS NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

—:o:—

LONDON, May 4.

New York.—Despite Mr. Hoover's assurance that "Worst is over" enormous wave of selling swept New York Stock Market yesterday morning. Falls in stocks varied from one to fourteen points and record of nearly five million shares for Saturday trading was established. There were scenes of wild confusion at close of day as stockholders fearing another crash rushed to sell. General anxiety has been increased by mystery surrounding present decline which started a week ago.—Reuter.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

Londona, May 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. London on Berlin | 20.36-1/4 |
| T.T. London on Amsterdam | 12.07-7/8 |
| T.T. London on Brussels | 34.85 |
| T.T. London on Madrid | 39.19 |
| T.T. London on Milan | 92.71 |
| T.T. London on Berne | 25.07 |
| T.T. London on Paris | 123.83 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 164.06 |

### GOLD.

London, May 3.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

# It's Film on Teeth

**that makes them lustreless, "off color"**
**You must remove it**

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-15-B

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.



## IRRADIATED VEGETABLE OIL.

Contains A B D E vitamins and C can be added by taking it with Nagpur orange juice. It is manufactured by Amrut Pharmacy, Nagpur at their Laboratory.

**An Indian product for strict vegetarians.**

## AMRUT PHARMACY

**CHEMIST, DRUGGISTS and OPTICIANS.**

of drugs patent medicines, etc.,

Mofussil orders are promptly supplied by

AMRUT PHARMACY, Princess Street, BOMBAY.



*CONSULT*

**DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.**

(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.,

For Radical Cure of

## HYDROCELE

**WITHOUT OPERATION**

In 15 Minutes at One Sitting.

For details with Certs. Send 3 As. Stamps.

Treatment in Bombay also, 4 days every Month by Appointment only.



## SAVE

YOUR

**Income-Tax**

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.

Telephone No. 24186.

*OFFICE:—*

V. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Eye defects, including Cataract by using **CURE ALL** Seal's genuine Lotus Honey. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2 per dram. S. C. SEAL 15/3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.



FREE! FREE!!

**SEXUAL-SCIENCE**

By Rai Sahib D. DOSS

*Apply:—*

Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy, 30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta


## AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.31—.19 |
| October | 14.88—.20 |
| December | 14.76—.20 |
| January | 14.86—.19 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 15.86—.18 |
| July | 15.98—.16 |
| Middling Spot | 15.73—.17 |

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, May 3.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports | 4,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 6,000 |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 17,060 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 3.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| May | 8.10 | 8.11 |
| June | ..... | 8.07 |
| July | 8.05 | 8.06 |
| August | ..... | 7.97 |
| September | | 7.91 |
| October | 7.85 | 7.86 |
| November | ..... | 7.85 |
| December | ..... | 7.87 |
| January | 7.95 | 7.87 |
| February | | 7.89 |
| March | 7.89 | 7.91 |
| April | ..... | 7.93 |
| May | | 7.95 |
| Middling Spot | | 8.60 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 3.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 3,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 1,000 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | nil. |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | 4.65 |
| Scinde Fine | 4.90 |
| Scinde Superfine | 5.15 |
| Bengal, Good | 4.40 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.65 |
| Bengal Fine | 4.90 |
| Oomra Good | 4.95 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 5.25 |
| Oomra Fine | 5.55 |
| Broach Fully Good | 5.95 |
| Broach Fine | 6.20 |
| Breach Superfine | 6.45 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 13.17 |
| July | 12.96 |
| November | 12.70 |
| December | 12.71 |
| January | 12.79 |
| March | 12.92 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 14.20 |

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, May 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Sellers 37/6 May.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Sellers 37 May.
South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat to Hull Sellers 39/6.
Choice White Karachi, Parcels—
Sellers 39/6 May/June.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, May 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

| | |
|---|---|
| May/June per cwt. | 10/ |
| July/Sept. per cwt. | 10/ |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt. | 10/1-1/2 |

C. & F. Bombay.—
May/June per cwt. 10/1
C. & F. Karachi.—
May/June per cwt. 10/1

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot.—
Sellers 7-1/16.
New York, May 3.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, May 3.

Demand Bills 485.87

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton—
Sellers £6:15:0 May/June.
Castorseed, Bommbay, ton—
Sellers £15:5:0 May/June.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

LINSEED.
London, May 3.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton—
Sellers £18:15:0 May/June.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton—
Sellers £18:15:0 June/July.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton—
Sellers £17:7:6 May/June.
Linseed, Bombay (London) ton—
Sellers £19:10:0 May/June.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt—
Sellers 38/3 June/August.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt—
Sellers 37/4-1/2 Sept/Dec.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to Day Loans | 1-1/8 p.c. |
| Interest, Seven Days' Market Loans | 1-7/8 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 Months | 2-1/8 p.c. |
| Banks Bills, 6 Months | 2-1/2 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months | 3-1/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months | 3-3/4 p.c. |

## *CANNOT INDICT A WHOLE NATION.*

### *"Accept Immediately Eleven Points,"*

### MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

[We give below a summary of a lengthy letter addressed to H. E. the Viceroy by the Committee of The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.)

Mahatma Gandhi's epoch-making letter dated the 2nd March 1930 to Your Excellency as also the reply to that from Your Excellency's Private Secretary dated the 7t March 1930 have now both been before the public for some time and the Committee have read the same with grave concern. It will not be untrue to say that the policy announced by Your Excellency in your speeches of the 31st October 1929 and 25th January 1930, to which frequent reference is made by the Secretary of State and its subsequent reiteration in one form or another by the several heads of the Provincial Governments and which is echoed by a section of the press which has almost always supported Government in all its actions, has unduly emphasised only one aspect of Government, viz., the maintenance of Law and Order, to the exclusion of all others.

The recent arrests and convictions of eminent leaders and workers throughout the country of respected persons like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Kher and Mr. Ketkar, not to mention others who are legion and whose numbers are everyday swelling, for actions which are offences only technically and which are deliberately committed by these persons as a result of conviction and not on account of any motive of personal gain or as a result of mental or moral turpitude ought to provide sufficient food for thought for Government if they genuinely desire peace. The Committee would like to observe in this connection that it is not possible to indict a whole people or a whole nation as observed by an eminent statesman. What is taking place to-day is a wholeale and deliberate breach of law by vast numbers of people throughout the country, and this, the Committee would like to observe, is only a beginning.

APPALLING POVERTY.

No Government, whether it is autocratic democratic or socialistic, can for ever continue to stand, if it has to live from day to day merely by the use of naked force and repression. The Committee of this Chamber are afraid that what Government have started doing in the country to-day is nothing else but unadulterated repression! Examples are not wanting in history where Governments have failed in their efforts to sustain themselves by these methods. The struggle that is being carried on in India to-day is in a sense unique in the world's history in that it is carried on absolutely on non-violent lines but it bears at the same time a close resemblance to the struggle of the American Colonies with England in the last quarter of the 18th century so far as its *raison de etre* is concerned. The Committee can only say that if those who, by divine grace or by irony of fate, happen to be placed in a position of authority be they Government, employers, land-lords politicians or the people, were to remember this lesson of history which has cost so much to humanity, most of the present frictions between the Government and the people, the classes and the masses would disappear.

In any domination by one people over another people not resting on the free consent of the governed, the object of such domination is always some gain which may be economic, strategic, political or otherwise. There is no doubt that some advantages have been derived by India on account of her connection with Britain. But on the whole, the Committee think, the disadvantages of this connection have far out-weighed its advantages. *Appalling poverty is in evidence everywhere and the ever increasing burden of civil and military expenditure is crushing the tax-payer!* In spite of the recommendations of the Brussels Economic Conference which suggested the fixing up of the military expenditure of a nation at 25 per cent of its revenues, India continues to spend more than 50 per cent on this single item.

OUTWARD POMP OF GOVT.

Government's manipulation of Finance, Exchange and Currency have caused heavy losses to the country. Education, public health and development of agriculture, commerce and industry have not received adequate attention. The laissez faire policy followed by Government in this country has caused the ruin of our industry in almost every line and, to-day the country has to put up a stiff fight in the Legislative Assembly for winning back its coastal traffic. The attitude of Government in their corporate capacity on this, as on so many other questions, not to speak of foreign vested interests, have made it abundantly clear to every one what is the real basis of the present regime—it is nothing else but economic exploitation. To quote a very recent instance if any be needed, Government's threat to the Legislative Assembly to withdraw the Cotton Tariff Bill if preference to British cloth was not accepted makes it very clear that the rule is based on exploitation. As a result of this the Committee of this Chamber regret to have to come to the conclusion that the present form of Government requires to be changed; it no longer satisfies the needs of the country having outlived its period of usefulness. Its continuance is, therefore, bound to cause immense harm to both India and England.

INDIANISE ARMY.

There is no analogy between the political and economic situation of 1919-1922 and that of the present day. There was then prosperity, although artificial. It was then believed by many that those who guided or controlled the powerful political forces were unduly impatient. Such is not the case to-day. There is grave economic distress, crops have suffered for some years and industry is in a precarious condition and it seems that the very existence of the country is threatened. The Committee do not think that this distress is only a part of the world depression. The malady is aggravated by Government's acts of omission and commission.

The Committee think that neither Dominion Status nor Independence is possible with a foreign army of occupation. The entire army in India must, therefore, be Indianized within a few years. There is not much in the name by which a Government is called. It is known really by what it actually does for the good of the people. The Committee believe that the following measures are immediately necessary and they beg to place these here for consideration of those in power.

BEGINNING SHOULD BE MADE AT ONCE.

1. Ruthless retrenchment of expenditure consistent with efficient and good Government. Salaries and other emoluments of higher officers and other expenditure of State should be in proportion to the capacity of the people to pay. The Viceroy and the Provincial Governors can most becomingly set an example in this respect. What is required is a sympathetic understanding and concrete proof of this must be forthcoming so that people may see it! The whole revision and adjustment will naturally take a little time. The military burden ought to be considerably reduced and the beginning should be made at once.

2. The principle of decentralization should be introduced to the maximum extent possible consistent with good Government so that the people should know that for anything they want to do they have to make a serious effort. The present political divisions should be reorganized so far as possible on a linguistic basis. Barring Central subjects such as Foreign relations, Defence, Railways Shipping, Irrigation, Customs, etc. Provinces should have full autonomy, the constitution in general standing midway between the Unitary and Federal types, partaking of the characteristics of both to suit the circumstances here.

3. Recruitment to the State services of men other than natural-born Indian people should be stopped forthwith. Experts may be engaged for short periods for technical and other specialised work.

4. Total prohibition of liquor should be announced as the goal to be reached within, say five years.

5. Urgent need of insisting on complete unity of Indian people and giving a go bye to all direct or indirect recognition of communal and sectional lines of cleavage.

6. Drastic and radical change in the structure of Government to make it responsible to the people and suitable to the time.

7. Complete Fiscal autonomy in order to enable the country to improve and strengthen its economic position.

8. Universal adult franchise.

9. Submission of the question of the public debt of India to an independent tribunal.

10. Repeal of Salt Act and virtual or total abolition of salt duty.

BOLD STATESMANSHIP WANTED.

The Committee are fully aware of the efforts Your Excellency is making despite difficult situation both here and in England. The Committee have, however, ventured to address these few lines to Your Excellency having much the same purpose of peace and good will at heart as yourself. The Committee have not thought it fit to wait till the proposed Round Table Conference is over as they are not very sanguine about its results.

Although the Government may be able to curb with success any efforts at direct action on the part of the people, the Committee of this Chamber think that Government will be woefully ill-advised to under-estimate or belittle the strength of the present agitation and it will not succeed in the end if it relies on force only. Everyday, nay every moment counts to-day and the Committee hope that Government will make a fresh, full, unequivocal and friendly announcement to meet the responsible opinion of Nationalist India before it is too late. Government cannot go on treating only the symptoms leaving the disease to grow. There can be no cure for the appalling poverty and ignorance unless there is self rule. What is needed to-day is bold statesmanship and not half-hearted measures unwillingly granted. India's claim to full self-determination should be solemnly conceded to-day.

The Committee of this Chamber believe that this is the only way open to Britain and the Committee hope that British Statesmanship will rise to the height of the occasion and pave the way for lasting goodwill and friendship of India and Britain.

MR. CHAWLA.

—to—

TO LEAVE FOR INDIA ON 10TH INST.

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Chawla, Indian Airman, is not traveling by Air-mail to-day. He will probably be leaving on 10th instant.—Reuter.


FOR

## SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING

Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA

**SPECIALIST**

With Fresh Experience from the

GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY

Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay



## Rise India and SUPPORT INDIAN CONCERNS

Established 1871.

## Bombay Mutual

**Life Assurance Society Ltd.**

is an ideal one

Stood the test of 60 years.

**100%** increase all round in 1929.

All profits to policy-holders alone.

Bonus on Increasing Scale Since 1871.

For Particulars apply to The SECRETARY, 278—Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



## PUMPS

AND

## PUMPING MACHINERY

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

## JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.



## AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS

## HINDUSTHAN

**Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.**

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business. Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets. Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 100. per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

**A purely Indian Life Office.**

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

*For particulars please write to:—*

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager.* Bombay Branch.


Digitized with Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1


# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 5, 1930.


JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business J2

## An Affront To Independent Journalism.

### PRESS ORDINANCE CONDEMNED

### MEETING OF BOMBAY JOURNALISTS AND PRESS-PROPRIETORS.

At the invitation of Mr. S. A. Brelvi a meeting of representatives of newspapers and printing presses in Bombay was held in the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Saturday, 3rd instant at 4 p. m. There was a large gathering of newspaper representatives and printing press proprietors in Bombay present at the meeting. Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" was voted to the chair.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and seconded by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of the "Nava Kal" was unanimously passed.

"This meeting of journalists and press-proprietors of Bombay emphatically protests against the promulgation of the Press Ordinance by the Governor-General as an affront to independent journalism, as opposed to all canons of civilized Government, and calculated to give a death blow to the printing trade specially and allied trades and industries generally, thus involving the unemployment of thousands of skilled and unskilled workers."

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The following resolution moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, seconded by Badra Jalali, Editor of the "Khilafat" and supported by Miss Bachuben Lotwalla, Editor of the "Hindustan" was unanimously passed.

"This meeting resolves that an All-India Conference of representatives of newspapers and printing presses should be convened in Bombay on Sunday, 18th May 1930 to concert measures to meet the situation arising out of the promulgation of the Press Ordinance. This meeting further resolves that Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" be invited to accept the Presidentship of the Conference."

Mr. Brelvi in moving the resolution read telegrams received from the Secretary of the Journalists' Committee, Calcutta, Editor, Amrita Bazaar Patrika" and Dr. B. C. Roy Calcutta, informing that newspapers in Calcutta had suspended publication and the Calcutta Journalists' Association had suggested convening of All-India Journalists' Conference at Allahabad. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," Mr. Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune" and Mr. Sahani, Editor of the "Hindustan Times" in their telegrams to Mr. Brelvi had supported the holding of an All-India Conference of Journalists. As regards the venue, Mr. Brelvi suggested that Bombay being a central place, would be most convenient for Journalists and representatives of newspapers and printing presses from all parts of the country to meet together.

The following resolution moved by Mr. L. G. Khare, Asstt. Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. M. C. Modi, Proprietor of the Gujarati Type Foundry and Secretary of the Press Owners' Association, Bombay, was unanimously passed.

"This meeting resolves that the members present do form the Reception Committee of the Conference with power to co-opt., and that the fee for membership be Rs. 5/-."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. M. C. Modi proposed and Mr. Maganbhai Jhaveri seconded the following resolution which was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting resolves that an Executive Committee consisting of the following members be constituted to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the Conference:—

Mr. K. Natarajan, Chairman.
Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Vice-Chairman.
Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and M. C. Modi, Secretaries.
Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar and D. C. Modi, Treasurers.

MEMBERS.

(1) Mr. N. H. Belgamwala, (2) Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia, (3) Mr. L. G. Khare, 4) Mr. N. R. Phatak, (5) Miss Bachuben Lotwalla, (6) Mr. N. I. Desai (7) Mr. P. L. Modi, (8) Mr. Badre Jalali, (9) Mr. Jethmal Advani, (10) Mr. Maganbhai Jhaveri, (11) Mr. A. S. Vali, (12) Mr. S. Sadanand, (13) Mr. Pandurang Javji, (14) Mr. V. P. Pendharkar, (15) Mr. Shaida, (16) Mr. Harilal, (17) Mr. S. Natarajan, (18) Mr. S. Lalit and (19) Mr. Mahomed Ali Aziz."

INVITATION TO JOURNALISTS.

The following donations were announced at the meeting:—

(1) "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Rs. 101, (2) Mr. Pandurang Javji Rs. 101, (3) "Nava Kal" Rs. 51, (4) "Free Press of India" Rs. 25, (5) "Indian Social Reformer" Rs. 25, (6) "Prabhat" Rs. 25, (7) "Navi Mouj" Rs. 25, (8) "Hindustan and Praja Mitra" Rs. 50, (9) "Ajmal" Rs. 10, (10) Reliance Printing Press Rs. 11, (11) Mahabir Press Rs. 11, (12) Mr. E. Vasi Rs. 11, (13) Gujarati Type Foundry Rs. 51 and (14) New Anand Sagar Foundry Rs. 11.

As the time at the disposal of the Reception Committee is too short, journalists and representatives of printing presses, printing trade and allied industries all over India are hereby requested to attend the Conference in large numbers.

The address of the Conference Office will be "Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

### ALL-INDIA PRESS CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

#### Mr. Rangaswami Accepts Invitation To Preside.

BOMBAY, May 4.

The Hon. Secretary, All-India Journalists' and Press-owners Conference, writes that Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" Madras, has accepted the invitation to preside over the session of the Conference to be held in Bombay on Sunday May 18. —A. P.

The Executive Committee trusts that representatives of newspapers, printing presses and allied trades and industries in all parts of the country will attend the Conference and intimate the date and time of their arrival in Bombay to the secretaries. The address of the Committee is C/o the "Bombay Chronicle", Fort, Bombay. The Committee invites suggestions regarding the work of the Conference.

### Rangoon Papers' Reply To Ordinance.

—:o:—

RANGOON, May 3.

The "Brahma Desh", an Anglo-Gujarati weekly, and the "Rangoon Mail", a tri-weekly in English, have suspended editorial comments from to-day as a protest against the promulgation of the Press Ordinance.—Free Press.

### DELHI JOURNALIST'S DISCLAIMER.

—:o:—

#### Not Responsible For Black Board.

—:o:—

DELHI, May 3.

Mr. J. N. Sahani, President of the Journalist and Press Association, Delhi, has sent the following to the Press:—

My attention has been drawn to a press message in which it is stated that the Delhi Journalists' Association has arranged to display important news of the day on a black board in Chandni Chowk. I may inform the public that the Association has not placed any such board and has nothing to do with any enterprise relating to display or circulation of news in the city for the present.—Free Press.

### CALCUTTA TWINS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The "Statesman" and "Bengalee" are now the only papers in Calcutta which have not suspended publication.—A. P.

### POONA PRESS NOT TO BOOST BRITISH GOODS.

#### And To Suspend Publication.

POONA, day 3.

At a meeting of the Poona Press Owners Association held today it was resolved to inform the All-India Journalists Conference proposed to be held at Allahabad that the Poona Press Owners' Association will advise its members to suspend publication of their newspapers and other periodicals for such period as may be agreed upon at the Conference, as a protest against the Press Ordinance. It was also resolved to advise members to refuse to accept advertisements for British goods.—A. P.

### 3 MORE BENGAL DAILIES CEASE.

—:o:—

#### Move To Boycott "Statesman" And "Bengalee."

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Three more Calcutta papers have been added to the list of newspapers that have suspended publication. They are: "The Mussalman", an English tri-weekly, the "Vote-Ranga" and "Basumati", vernacular dailies.

The agitation for the boycott of the "Statesman" and "Bengalee", two dailies yet remaining, continues to grow.

In this connection there was a meeting of the Calcutta newspaper hawkers this afternoon when Mr. Ugura Singh, leader of the hawkers, was arrested for intimidating hawkers, as alleged, not to sell the "Statesman" and "Bengalee" from to-morrow.—Free Press.

### TITLE RENOUNCED.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, May 3.

The Associated Press understands that Rao Saheb P. K. Salwe, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, an Indian Christian, practising at Nagpur has renounced his title of Rao Saheb as a protest "against the repressive policy of Government."—A. P.

### CALCUTTA MERCHANTS.

#### Protest Against Press Ordinance

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy drawing His Excellency's attention to the suspension of publication of Indian newspapers which it characterised as unparalelled in the history of India. It was submitted that orders for deposits and the present Press Ordinance should be withdrawn in order to end the present impasse.—A. P.

### "UNITED SUPPORT" TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

#### Parmoor's Post-Prandial Speech.

LONDON, May 4.

Replying to the toast of His Majestys Ministers at the Royal Academy Banquet, at which the Duke of York was the principal guest and Sir William Llewellyn, President of Academy, presided, Lord Parmoor said, "This is not the occasion to refer to troubled India. Let us, as a Nation, give our united support to the present Viceroy, trusted by all for high qualities of his character and for his evident desire both to seek and to do justice". Sir A. C. Chatterjee was among large and distinguished assembly at dinner.—Reuter.

### TYPHOON TAKES 200 VICTIMS.

—:o:—

#### Havoc In Japan.

#### HERRINGS LURE FISHERMEN TO DEATH.

LONDON, May 4.

A message from Tokio reports nearly two hundred deaths as a result of typhoon in Southern Saghalien and Islands to the north of Hokkaido. The damage is estimated at half a million sterling. The dead were mostly fishermen. thousands of whom just put to sea after the appearance of great shoals of herring when the storm broke.—Reuter.

### MALTA ELICTIONS POSTPONED.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 4.

Malta—After protracted meeting of Maltese Privy Council ordinance is being issued staying all further proceedings in connection with General Election in interests of public safety".—Reuter.

### CEYLON INCOME-TAX ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

COLOMBO, May 3.

The Income-tax Ordinance was read a second time in the Ceylon Legislative Council yesterday by twenty-two votes to fifteen.—A. P.

### TWO YEARS FOR STABBING M.L.C.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 2.

At the High Court Sessions this afternoon Atchuta Menon, accused in the M.L.C. stabbing case pleaded guilty to a charge of causing grievous hurt to his father-in-law Narayanan Nambudiripad, M.L.C. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

### THE POWER OF THE PRINCIPLE.

#### An American Tribute To Mahatma

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

Never was Mahatma Gandhi a greater leader of men than at this moment when he is conducting his march from Ahmedabad to the sea in token of the opening of the Indian revolution for independence. Revolutions have not before been inaugurated in this way. Battle, murder or assassination have usually been the initial items of revolt, or, if there were processions, they were accompanied by soldiery, and banners, and martial music. But what do we see here in India? A little, frail man, accompanied by seventynine defenceless friends and disciples, marching over dusty roads in a blazing sun to an appointed station on the seashore, where they are proposing to make salt in violation of English law. Nothing could seem to be more futile, even ridiculous, than this. Yet it is a gesture which defies an Empire and holds the fixed and fascinated attention of mankind. What Gandhi is doing is dramatizing his objective, so that all the unlettered millions of India may see, and proclaiming his method so that all these same unlettered millions may learn. By one single stroke of imaginative genius, he is carrying the revolution into every home and heart, and, himself in the forefront of hazard, is showing the way in which he would have his fellow-countrymen follow on. Never before was there an application of the principle of non-resistance on such a scale and to such an end. The power of the principle is seen in the utter helplessness of the British Government in the face of this amazing demonstration of "the terrible meek." The administration cannot let it go on, lest all India catch flame from this blazing spark of unarmed sedition. Yet it hesitates to arrest Gandhi and disperse his followers, so awful is the impressiveness of this little procession of sainted souls. We await breathlessly the outcome, persuaded only that the world has not seen such a spectacle as this since Jesus and his disciples marched to Jerusalem for the last Passover.

### SATYAGRAHIS MEET IN DEFIANCE

—:o:—

#### But Police Chase Volunteers.

MADRAS, May 3.

Several meetings were held this evening in defiance of Section 144, which were addressed by volunteers of Satyagraha Ashram. At a meeting in Loane Square, Armed Police arrived when the Satyagrahis were singing "Vandematram", dispersed the crowd and chased the volunteers. At other places the Police arrived when the meetings had been dispersed.

VOLUNTEERS ASK FOR TAKLI

Messrs. Ganapathi and Venkatram who were arrested yesterday for addressing a public meeting in contravention of the order under Section 144 were tried by the Third Presidency Magistrate to-day and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each. Both the accused declined to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Ganapathy demanded that 40 packets of contraband salt which the police took from him and his Takli, should be returned to him, as it was Gandhiji's instructions that he should spin even in jail.

His request was not granted and so he has gone on hunger-strike. He says he will not take food which is not cooked with contraband salt.—Free Psess.

### MADRAS ADVOCATES PROTEST.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Saidapet has prohibited meetings processions or demonstrations in connection with Salt Act Satyagraha within Sembiem Union suburb of Madras.

The Madras Advocates Association passed a resolution yesterday expressing the opinion that the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order under Section Cr. P. C. was illegal and ought to be contested. A. P.

### BOYCOTT RESOLUTIONS OF MEDICAL ASSOCIATION C. P. AND BERAR.

—:o:—

The Medical Association of C. P. and Berar has passed the following resolution:—

(a) That the Medical Association C. P. and Berar strongly condemns the hauteur shown by the General Medical Council in withdrawing its recognition of Indian Medical Degrees inspite of the exceedingly fair and conciliatory proposals of the Government of India, and this Association is of opinion that Medical Practitioners in India should use as far as possible the medical supplies prepared in India and when absolutely necessary, of foreign but non-British origin.

(b) The Association also recommends that the same principle be followed by Government and Local Bodies in obtaining the Medical supplies for Hospitals and dispensaries under their control.

(c) With a view to help the Medical Profession, in giving effect to this resolution, the Association recommends to all Dealers in Medical supplies to procure forthwith copies of Pharma-copeas France, Germany, America and Japan with English translations where necessary and place all the disposal of the medical practitioners in India, Foreign drugs with all information required for their use in this country.

### CHANGES IN PARSHURAM BHAU COLLEGE.

—:o:—

POONA, May 2.

Prof. N. M. Shah's resignation of the Principalship of the Sir Parshuram Bhau College, Poona, has been followed by Mr. D. V. Potdar, another Professor of the same College, going on one year's furlough, while Prof. Padhye has already resigned his life membership of the Society which is conducting the institution. In all probability the Board of Life Members of the College will select Prof. Karmarkar as Principal in succession to Prof. Shah.—A.P.

## Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

### GOVT'S VERSION OF DEHWAN INCIDENT.

—:o:—

#### "Incorrect" Reports Of Publicity Office.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A sensational article entitled "Volunteers severely beaten" and giving a highly coloured version, complete with casualty list has recently appeared in some papers. It purports to have been supplied by the Satyagraha Publicity Committee and makes exciting reading but unfortunately it is incorrect.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

What really happened was that following the arrest of those said law breakers at Gorva, some 200 volunteers proceeded to Dehwan and having collected a crowd of some 1,500 villagers proceeded to make a demonstration. Having begun by abusing Government the volunteers proceeded to abuse the Thakor whose men then intervened and after protesting began to use their lathis. By the time the police arrived on the scene the crowd had dispersed save for a few volunteers, none of whom would make any complaint. Enquiry has shown that the allegations made by the volunteers that the Thakor's men used dharias is without any foundation, the slight injuries received being occasioned by lathi blows.

VOLUNTEERS TURNED OUT.

The incident has had one significant result. The villagers of Gorva and Dehwan have turned out the volunteers and forbidden them to come to the village again. The volunteers had assured them that the Salt Act had been repealed and they could do as they liked but the villagers now see that their action ends in the police stepping in and arresting their prominent men while the volunteers themselves escape. They now say that they were living in peace before the volunteers came and that they do not want to be disturbed any more.

### Salt Satyagraha In Bordi.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI (Dist. Thana), May 2.

A public meeting was held in the Ram Mandir, on 30th April, at night, when Sjt. Gosavi, Sjt. Sakharam Patil, of the Thana District Satyagraha Camp, spoke on Salt Satyagraha.

On the 1st May, a meeting of women was held, in which Miss Mulherkar preached the gospel of Swadeshi, requesting the ladies to devote some time of the day to spinning. She also asked them to join the Salt Satyagraha.

2nd May: Mass Satyagraha was offered, in which nearly 400 people took part, including about 100 ladies. A procession started from the Mandir, under the leadership of Sjt. Shamrao Patil of Gujarat Vidyapith moved through the village, fetched water from sea and the salt was manufactured.

### BELGAUM WORKERS SENT TO PRISON.

BELGAUUM., May 3.

The cases against Messrs. Wamanrao, Bidri, Gokhale and other Satyagrahis which were pending for nearly a fortnight were taken up yeserday by the District Deputy Collector and Mr. Gokhale was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 while the others to six months' R. I. A huge public meeting was held last evening to congratulate them.—Free Press.

This morning Mr Gangadharrao has been removed, it is stated, to Ratnagiri. Confirmation is not yet available. The Satyagrahis who went to Vengurla sold contraband salt there.—Free Press.

### BERAR TO BREAK SALT LAWS.

#### Also To Read Proscribed Literature.

AKOLA, May 3.

The Secretary War Council, Akola wires:—

The Berar Provincial War Cabinet has decided to make mass civil disobedience against salt laws on 11th in all Taluqa places throughout the province.

On 10th proscribed literature will be read in all district places. Foreign boycott and liquor picketing is immediately to be undertaken.

### MAJOR LEADERS JAILED.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 2.

Swami Sarajanand and Jasaraj Seth, prominent District workers, were convicted yesterday by Kopargaon Magistrate and sentenced to eight months' simple imprisonment. Jasarajee, was fined Rs. 100 or one month in default. Sentences were received cheerfully. 6,000 followers of Swamiji had gathered round the Court, awaiting the decision. The convicts were garlanded by relatives and devotees.

Nagar public hailed the convicts at the station on route to Yeravda and gave them a send-off. The Swamiji left asked the District to follow Mahatmaji.

### HARTAL IN DHANDUKA AND RANPUR.

—:o:—

#### Sequel To Mr. Meghani's Arrest

RANPUR, April 29.

The Publicity officer, Satyagraha Committee, Ranpur writes:—

After Mr. Jhaverchand Meghani's Arrest Doctor Popatlal Anandjivala President Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board and leading workers of Dhandhuka, was arrested yesterday midnight under I. P. Code Section 114, 143 and Salt Act Sections 43 and 47 Dhandhuka is observing complete hartal in honour of its leader. The news of Mr. Meghani's arrest spread through out Kathiawad like wild-fire and many towns observed hartal Ranpur, Meghani's place of residence, observed hartal and had procession of four thousand men women and children which paraded streets. At night there was public meeting which was attended by five to six thousand people A big heap of foreign cloth was burnt and the fire was lit by Mrs. Jhaverchand Meghani. To-day the case against Meghani and Dr. Popatlal was conducted by Mr. Isani the District Magistrate at Dhandhuka, Mr. Meghani said he refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the court representing a foreign Government. In his statement he informed public that he was fast asleep in his own house in Ranpur at time when police had charged him as having made speech at Barwala.

Dr. Popatlal also did not take any part in proceedings. He also made statement. Judgement will be delivered to-morrow morning. Social boycott is complete.

### Nipani Leader Arrested And Released.

—:o:—

NIPANI, May 3.

A public meeting was held last night when speeches were delivered exhorting people to take active part in the Salt Satyagraha. When the sale of contraband salt was going on the police came on the scene and demanded the salt, which the volunteers refused to hand over. The President of the meeting, Mr. Prabhu, also refused to surrender salt and was arrested.

Mr. Pitre of Belgaum was then elected president of the meeting and the sale of contraband salt was resumed. Mr. Prabhu was taken to Chikodi and brought back to Nipani and was released at 2 a.m.—Free Press.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ADBULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.